



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

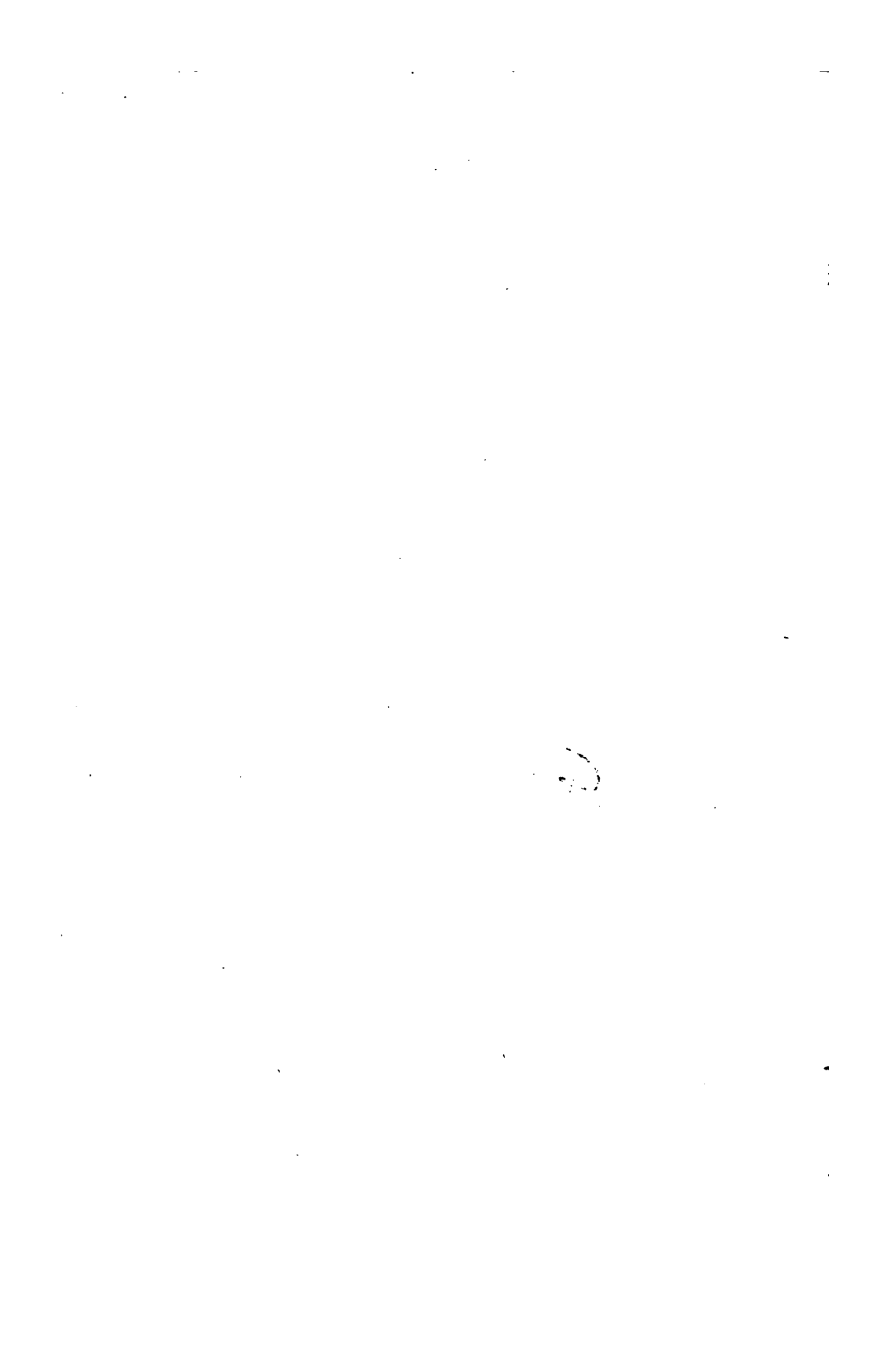


44. 1356.





6





**K E Y**  
**OF THE**  
**HISTORIAN'S**  
**COMMON-PLACE BOOK**  
**AND**  
**COMPANION TO THE STUDY OF HISTORY.**

**BY THE**  
**WRITER OF "LESSONS IN ANCIENT HISTORY."**

**L O N D O N :**  
**THOMAS VARTY, 31, STRAND; HATCHARD AND SON,**  
**PICCADILLY; NISBET AND CO., BERNER'S-STREET.**  
**MDCCCXLIV.**

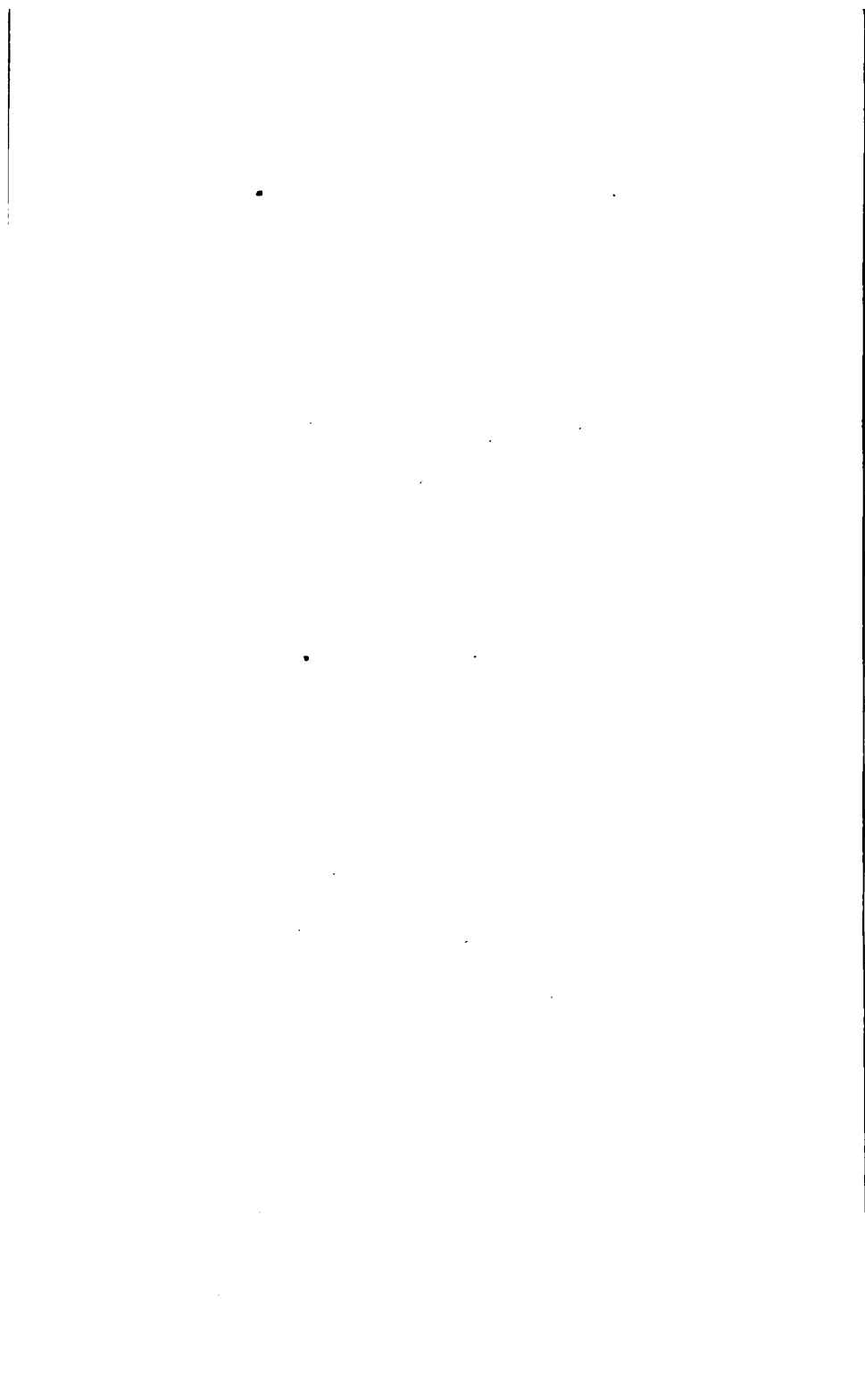




LONDON :

PRINTED BY G. J. PALMER, SAVOY STREET, STRAND.

TO  
THE MARCHIONESS OF DOURO,  
THIS LITTLE WORK  
IS HUMBLY AND AFFECTIONATELY  
**Dedicated;**  
WITH AN EARNEST HOPE THAT HER LADYSHIP  
MAY DISCERN IN IT  
THOSE PRINCIPLES WHEREIN SHE WAS EDUCATED,  
AND WHEREBY  
SHE IS ENABLED TO ADORN  
THE ELEVATED STATION TO WHICH  
A GRACIOUS PROVIDENCE HAS CALLED HER.



## ADVERTISEMENT.

---

THE welcome with which the announcement of this little work has been received, induces the writer to think of forming the remaining materials before her into a sequel: the First Part will begin where this ends, and come down to the Thirteenth Century; the Second Part, beginning thence, will be continued to the present time.

Should the whole course be completed according to the writer's wishes, the TABLES would form one volume and the KEY another; what is now sent forth is merely stitched, that each possessor of the work may the more conveniently have it ultimately bound according to his own taste.

The warm response which followed the announcement of the writer's intentions raised a hope that this work would have been long since in circulation; those who kindly fostered the MS. into being are informed that from that period many adverse circumstances have caused unavoidable delay in the publication.

For the convenience of such persons as may adopt this work in education, ruled Copy-books are published, to be filled up by the Pupil according to the judgment of the Teacher; who must of course have in his possession a copy of the Tables completed.

## P R E F A C E.

---

THE materials from which this compilation has been chiefly selected, have been collecting through a life-time from countless sources; it would be vain, therefore, to attempt any enumeration of them.\*

*The Genealogical Tables* were formed by a pupil only fifteen years of age, without a hint given, or any effort on her part; the Bible merely being placed in her hand, and her mind previously trained by the tabular exercises.

The description of the Olympic Games was written from memory, and is part of a sermon preached by the esteemed individual who has most kindly furnished the spiritual reading.

It may be necessary to inform a beginner in the study of Chronology, what has been said by an intelligent teacher,† “That previous to 536 (B. C.) there is not a single date that has not been made the subject of discussion.”

\* W. C. Taylor's valuable addition to the Study of Ancient and Modern History, and H. White's admirably arranged work upon “Universal History,” have been found useful in the writer's historical class. The “Classical Manual” will also be found a valuable acquisition.

† Bickmore.

The dates found in this work chiefly agree with the Rev. J. Blair's valuable aid to chronology, and he states, that when he wrote "there were more than three hundred different opinions upon the exact year of the creation!"

Again, much discrepancy exists between chronologists upon the commencement of that mystical number 1260. If we knew when it began, having the term of its duration, the year of its completion and Israel's restoration could be precisely ascertained; then "the times and the seasons would not be in the Father's own power," (Acts i. 7,) the period of Christ's second advent would be defined; nor could God in mercy "shorten those days." (Matt. xxiv. 22; 1 Thess. v. 1.)

## INTRODUCTION.

---

IN no study is want of method so common as in that of History. In teaching arithmetic, grammar, geography, and other sciences, we are permitted, by general consent, to follow the rules already laid down; but there still exists in this study much deficiency in rules for the guidance of the practical teacher.

The important results that may be obtained from it in general education, when rightly pursued, and especially with reference to chronological order, seem to have been often entirely overlooked. The common practice has been to make the History of England, which ought to be the last, the first object of attention. Thus, the world of prejudice, party feud, and politics into which we are thrown, even as we approach the last century, cannot fail to prove most hurtful and revolting to the mind and feelings of children.

Another manifest disadvantage is to be found in the contracted sphere of knowledge in which such a beginning naturally ends; and here it may be re-



marked, that studies should be connected and concentrated.

By acting upon this principle, much may be done towards correcting desultory and unprofitable thoughts; and preventing that confused state of mind, and habit of superficial reasoning, too common among persons who have received an expensive education.

But to the study of history—Why not begin it regularly with the study of the Bible,\* the oldest book in the world? And as nations rise into notice upon the stream of time, we may gradually bestow on them that portion of regard which their aspect there seems to demand.

Look at the distinctness of idea elicited from this mode of proceeding, and the moral influence produced while the religion of the Bible is diffusing itself over the entire man, imparting its own colouring to every object of thought and feeling. Here is a sure antidote for securing the heart and mind of childhood, youth, and mature years, against the pestilential vapours that must ever exhale from the sepulchral abodes of departed humanity.

Surely the polluting miasma thus exhaled needs some such antidote, as we pore over the records of

\* The late talented Dr. Arnold says: "I think we must confess and deplore that the scientific character of history has not been sufficiently made out." Again: "I am firmly persuaded that, setting out with those views of man which we find in the Scriptures, and with those plain moral notions which they do not so much teach as suppose to exist in us, and sanction; the laws of history may be deduced or confirmed with a certainty equal to that of the most undoubted truths of morals.

those whom sin and death have led captive before and since the flood.

It is only such a knowledge of the past, which, by expanding thought, strengthening intellect, and securing moral feeling, will enable us justly to estimate the present, or calculate for the future.

Trace the history of the Jews from its beginning to the present time; again, take that of the Gentiles before and since the Saviour's advent; compare the church as the apostles found it, and the doctrines taught by them and their divine Master, with "the inventions of man," which have crept in up to this hour.

As accountable beings, before we entertain anything, we should inquire whence it came and whither it tends. Among the errors of our day, let one feature be selected for examination—"The revival of scholastic divinity." Origen introduced it into the church during the third century, (A. D.); and in the thirteenth we find that Arabian translations of Aristotle were preferred to the study of God's word; while all explanations of spiritual, mental, and physical phenomena, (except what was agreeable to the schoolmen,) branded the teacher as a heretic. In 1266 Roger Bacon was incarcerated for his pre-eminence in science, and a fate no less severe awaited a Dante and a John of Paris.\*

And even if the writings of the Greek moralist, distinguished though he be, had not suffered from mis-translations of the Arab, are Christians to lay aside the lamp of David?—are they to neglect the

\* See the Student of Modern History, by J. C. Taylor.

oracles of the living God, traced and illuminated by the Spirit of inspiration, to grope by the glimmerings of natural religion, vouchsafed during the night of Paganism?

Scholastic divinity fled at the light of scriptural truth, which was scattered by a Luther's genius; shall we reject the food of angels, and accept the leaven from the enemy of our souls and of God?

Having briefly entered into some of the advantages that result from studying history in a regular way, it may be necessary to offer some account of the "*Common-Place Book and Companion*;" and first, we can assure the reader that it will not interfere with any system of history, its object being merely the facilitating of the pursuit in general of that important study.

*Origin of the TABLES.*—A consecutive chronological index, mixed with various matter, was committed to memory; and after it had become familiar, all that could be attached to a date was selected and ranged under different heads: how best to write down what came under them was the next consideration, and thus the TABLES originated.

*The Key* sprang out of these *Tables*, and was written from memory; and the residuum left after this mental analysis had taken place, has been added, with what occurred to the writer while revising the whole, and putting it together.

The benefit derived from these exercises induced a wish to extend their circulation. Some indulgence is pleaded on behalf of the motive for publishing, and the brevity of intervals which could be spared from the immediate claims of active duty.

Those who have come forward so promptly to further an humble desire to be useful, will readily believe that their encouragement could not fail to increase diffidence, and raise some anxiety lest any discredit should rest upon patronage so liberally vouchsafed.

In this little work are involved the principles of analysis and association.

It is the result of much experience in teaching, under a deep impression of the useful and noble purposes to which the subject may be applied. It is presumed that parents, teachers, and students must find such a work peculiarly interesting; and that all who read for profit will increasingly discern the value of a simple, convenient, and compendious arrangement, that may serve as a help to refresh, augment, and classify their mental stores.

*The general reader* is recommended never to omit using the TABLES, and to lay them on one side and his chart on the other, whenever he takes up a volume of history or biography; considering them to be in history what outline maps are in geography.\*

\* A young friend brought up in the midst of a circle remarkable for endowments of piety and intellect, being herself interested in the writer's system, desires that others should benefit by its adoption, and has kindly furnished the following extract for insertion; it is from a correspondent whose taste, talent, and judgment in reading are held in deserved esteem.

"My advice in historical reading is to form an outline, dividing it into compartments, and filling them up by degrees.

"In ship-building you lay down a scantling, and then fill up its various parts; so in architecture, so in geography. Such

And that this purpose may be the more effectually carried out, **THE KEY** will be interleaved for the benefit of such as wish to make additions. The advantages suggested, and those further contemplated by the inventor of the tables, will be deteriorated, enhanced, or modified, according to the medium through which what is now sent forth may pass, in connexion with the genius, taste, or profession of the student.

It is hoped that "The Common-place Book" may be found an auxiliary in carrying out the aim of a sound and Christian education ; and that it may tend to excite, encourage, and establish a taste for profitable reading, and the cultivation of habits therewith connected.

The three-fold nature of the immortal scion should ever be kept in view, and the serious fact that what affects the one part will extend to the other ; so curious is the mutual action of body, soul, and spirit throughout the human frame.

How important then is it to watch the influence of each species of instruction over this complicated being ; its intellectual, spiritual, physical, welfare, are all concerned. What responsibilities devolve upon the parent and the teacher ; and what superhuman aid is needful for the due discharge of their several duties !

If this little work be sent into the school-room, and placed in the hands of the judicious instructress,

also is the process of painting, the picture is outlined upon the canvass, and then wrought upon until the whole is finished."

it may be rendered available for all ages, at least from six years old ; and, while precocious attainments are not to be coveted, the germ of intellect must not be suffered to lose its vital power by neglect, or to be weakened or destroyed by over-culture.

To walk with Nature so as neither to hurry nor retard her steps; imperceptibly to counteract irregularities; gradually to strengthen the weaker points, and to supply deficiencies by all means that experience, combined with Christian principles, may dictate, is the mode of training that seems to the writer the most desirable.

To aim at display cannot be the Christian's object; a superficial railway system would better realize such hopes; alike removed from his views must be the wish to form a pedantic treasury of mere facts, dates, and events. No; there are higher attainments than can be set forth in this slight sketch; yet it may prove (with the divine blessing) how the mind may be furnished and enriched; while its faculties are strengthened, the feelings purified, and an adequate supply of current coin obtained for all occasions and exigencies of life.

Asking pardon for this digression, and returning to detail, we would observe that it is often said, "My daughter has much knowledge, but she cannot apply it; she is a good historian, but wants recollective memory, and knows little or nothing of chronology."

To such remarks we would reply;—far more important is the application of riches, talents, knowledge, or other possessions, than their amount; the

treasures of intellect, like all gems, must be duly arranged, and in frequent use, if they are to remain unimpaired, and preserved in full brilliancy.

To prevent the endless confusion which would ensue in the business of life without the formation of certain habits, early training is found needful; and certainly all habits are more easily acquired and more likely to be permanent, when pursued from the beginning; yet it is better to take up good habits late than never.

At a certain age, a child is full of inquiry; the skilful and experienced teacher takes care to cherish this disposition, and directs it towards right objects; she neither exhausts the mental or physical powers by over-exertion, nor checks the yearning spirit by abruptness or injudicious diversion, nor suffers it to be clouded by inactivity.\*

\* Long after the above remarks had been written, Newnham's most interesting volume "Upon the Reciprocal Influence of Body and Mind" came before the writer. He has shown the evils of over-culture, and then proceeds. "It is a perfect mistake to suppose that the brain will suffer from judicious exercise; it is injudicious *fitful* exertion, grafted upon a state of *feebleness resulting from lengthened inactivity*, which is to be feared; and the means of preservation from such a state are, by gradual employment, to awaken the powers of intellect, and carry them safely onward to their highest pitch." (Page 31.)

"One of the first laws of physical or organic life is that in order to secure healthy function, every organ must be exercised; and that lengthened repose is fatal to its tone; this is especially true of the brain." (Page 28.)

"The education of the brain thus becomes a question of primary importance; nature has taken abundant care to perfect the organ early, and to furnish it for all needful supplies to

Repetition is inevitable; the art in education is so to vary it, as to avoid ennui, which must steal upon the learner and teacher under a monotonous parrot-like system.

In the exercises now submitted, advantages have been found without these evils; on the contrary, repetition thus varied has excited interest, and brought out intellectual taste; instead of the mind sinking into listless apathy, its faculties have been invigorated and sustained in healthful play.

It may be said, "How should we begin with a child of six years old?" Supposing her acquainted with many scriptural stories and some brief narratives from the history of her own country—begin with 4004, *the creation*; 2348, *the flood*; 1921, *Abraham called*.

If preferred, you might begin with some of her favourite reigns; increase the number of dates according to your pupil's capacity, point out all coincidences, or lead her to discover them: this has been found a very enlivening and improving exercise.

Avoid exhausting attention, or pouring forth instruction too rapidly: it is far better to rise with an appetite than to suffer from repletion.

When about a dozen dates are familiarized to the beginner, write them upon pieces of card; if there be more children than one, let each have her own

maintain action. When the senses are perpetually exercised to repress intellectual manifestation, why may they not also be engaged in promoting its growth? Why may not the organ of mind be led to think, to reason, to combine?"



bag from which the counters can be drawn, and let one be given for every date correctly said. Nothing amuses children more than this simple game of dates; and it has been attended with far more permanent advantage than any "TECHNICA MEMORIA."

A child of nine years old, of no extraordinary capacity, has acquired the dates, and the substance of what is now sent forth, not having had previously any idea upon the subject.

And while a study, usually considered the most uninteresting and forbidding to childhood, is thus agreeably pursued; the teacher can aid the mental digestion, lead on the pupil to habits of thought, teach him how to combine and how to think; bring out the application of what he learns, and accustom him to view and review his mental stores under different aspects as a diligent and skilful artist studies from the bust.

*Those who have left the school-room*, and find difficulty in committing to memory, may form tables thus;—select from the Key the fifth century, or any other that may be preferred, rule a sheet of paper into ten divisions, with three pencil lines between each, capable of containing as many dates; their number may be increased so long as a record is made upon earth.

Much improvement might be derived from this easy process of analysing matter, and synchronizing facts; especially if pursued so as to form a habit of mind, which would act powerfully upon the principle of association so deeply rooted in the human constitution, and so successfully advocated by Abercrombie

in his able work “ upon the culture of the intellectual powers.”

Another well-known and much-esteemed Christian scholar has recently thus addressed the writer :  
“ The evil of the present time is the longing to heap up knowledge instead of strengthening the mind to acquire and use it ; rapidity is too much thought of, and the solidity of operation, which characterised the education of a century ago, has been exchanged for something which looks better perhaps, but is not half so valuable.

“ Hoping, from the description of your book, that it does not lay down a system that does the pupil’s work for him, instead of making him work as man was ordained to do, I am happy in becoming a subscriber.”

## SIGNS OF ABBREVIATION.

---

Acc.	.	.	Accession of sovereigns.
b.	.	.	battle.
b.	.	.	born.
d.	.	.	died.
f.	.	.	flourished.

## LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

---

A. B.

A Friend.

Alexander, Miss, Cork-street.

Argles, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. 2 *copies*.

Baillie, Mrs., 33, Cavendish-square. 4 *copies*.

Baird, Sir David, and the Right Hon. the Lady Anne.

8 *copies*.

Baldwin and Bennet, the Misses, Melton Mowbray.

8 *copies*.

Bannerman, Miss. 4 *copies*.

Bannerman, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. 2 *copies*.

Barnes, Miss. 2 *copies*.

Bateman, Mrs. 4 *copies*.

Bateman, Miss, Stratford-upon-Avon. 2 *copies*.

Bayley, Mrs., Stapleton Rectory. 2 *copies*.

Beamish, the Rev. H. H. 4 *copies*.

Bevan, Mrs. Richard.

Bingham, Lady.

- Bisse, Mrs. 4 *copies*.  
Bosanquet, Mrs. Henry.  
Bradford, Mrs.  
Bridges, Miss, Red Lion-square. 2 *copies*.  
Briscoe, Miss.  
Browning, Mrs.  
Browning, Miss. 5 *copies*.  
Bryant, Lady, Richmond.  
Buchwald, Miss.  
Buxton, Lady. 3 *copies*.
- Carpenter, Mrs.  
Charlton, Mrs., Bryanstone-square.  
Clayton, Miss, 4, Gloucester-terrace, Regent's-park.  
Clements, the Right Hon. the Lady Elizabeth.  
Cobbin, Mr. and Mrs. 2 *copies*.  
Cocks, the Right Hon. the Lady Margaret.  
Cosway, Lady.  
Crawford, Esq., Canterbury. 4 *copies*.
- Dalhousie, the Right Hon. the Lady. 2 *copies*.  
Daniell, Mrs., Hertford-street, May Fair.  
Darley, Mrs. 4 *copies*.  
Darley, Capt. Henry.  
Darling, Lady.  
Davys, Miss, Peterborough.  
Dawson, the Right Hon. the Lady Anna Maria.  
Deacon, Miss F. E., Portman-square.  
Dickens, Miss C. M. A.  
Dill, Mrs., Brighton.  
Douro, the Right Hon. the Marchioness. 4 *copies*.
- East, the Rev. John, Bath.

Eves, Miss.

Fisher, Miss.

Fitzgerald, Mrs. 4 *copies*.

Flower, Matthew, Esq. 4 *copies*.

Ford, Miss.

Fremantle, Lady, Eaton-place. 2 *copies*.

Fullarton, Miss, Hyde Park-street.

Gardiner, Sir Robert and Lady, Melbourne. 4 *copies*.

G., I. 4 *copies*.

Giraud, F. F., Esq., Faversham.

Gledstane, the Misses. 2 *copies*.

Grenfell, Mrs. Pascoe St. Leger. 2 *copies*.

Hardy, Mrs.

Hart, Lady.

Heard, Mrs.

Hicks, the Misses. 2 *copies*.

Higgins, the Rev. Thomas.

Higgins, Mrs. Allen.

Higgins, Miss.

Hill, the Rev. James, Rostellon, Cloyne. 5 *copies*.

Hoare, Mrs. George, Morden, Surrey.

Holoway, the Misses. 2 *copies*.

Hope, the Hon. Lady.

Hope, the Hon. Mrs.

Hose, Miss.

Josselyn, Miss, Capdock, Ipswich.

Keith, the Hon. Mrs.

King, the Hon. Mrs. Lock.

- Kinnaird, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur.  
Kinnaird, the Hon. Miss, Upper Grosvenor-street.  
Laing, Mrs. D., Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-park.  
Laird, Mrs., Birkenhead. 2 *copies*.  
Latham, Miss, Melton Mowbray.  
Laurie, Mr. and Mrs., Royston Hall, Kilburne. 2 *copies*.  
Laurie, W. C., Esq.  
Lee, Miss.  
Lefevre, Mrs. M. Shaw, Eton-square. 2 *copies*.  
Loring, Mrs., Wimpole-street.  
  
M'Innes, Mrs. Gen., Inverness.  
Mackenzie, Miss, Kilcoy, N. B.  
Malden, Lieut.  
Malton, William, Esq., Wimpole-street.  
Madox, Mrs.  
Mansel, Mrs.  
Mansel, Miss.  
Masquerier, Mrs., Brighton.  
Maxwell, Miss.  
Monk, Miss, Palace, Gloucester  
Morgan, Mrs. General. 4 *copies*.  
Moxon, Mrs. 4 *copies*.  
  
Nayler, Miss.  
Neville, Dr., (M.D.) Esher.  
Noel, the Hon. Mrs. Leland, Exton Rectory.  
Norman, the Right Hon. the Lady Elizabeth.  
  
Oswald, the Right Hon. the Lady Mary.  
  
Page, Miss.  
Parker, the Rev. J. T.  
Parry, Lady.

- Peel, the Right Hon. the Lady Alice. 2 *copies*.  
Pendergast, Lady.  
Pendergast, Miss. 3 *copies*.  
Peterborough, the Lord Bishop.  
Phelp, Miss.  
Philpot, Mrs. Richard.  
Plympton, Richard, Esq.  
Powles, Mrs., New-bank-buildings.  
Powys, the Hon. Mrs.  
Pringle, Miss. 3 *copies*.  
Pringle, Miss Anne-Eliza. 3 *copies*.  
Pringle, Col. 3 *copies*.  
Pringle, Miss Hester. 3 *copies*.  
Prinsep, Mrs. Thomas.  
Pym, Miss.
- Ralli, Mrs., Hyde Park-square.  
Reynolds, Henry, Esq., Upper Harley-street. 2 *copies*.  
Richardson, Esq., Murray.  
Richardson, Esq., Lorton.  
Ross, Lady.  
Roberts, Miss, Belvedere House, Brighton.  
Roxborough, the Right Hon. the Dowager Duchess.
- Sortain, Mrs., Brighton.  
Schneider, Richard, Esq. 2 *copies*.  
Scobell, the Rev. Edw.  
Shaw, Miss. 2 *copies*.  
Shepherd, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. 2 *copies*.  
Shakespeare, Miss Agnes.  
Sharpe, the Misses. 2 *copies*.  
Slade, Miss.  
Sondes, the Right Hon. the Lady.



Spicer, Miss, Esher-place.

Smith, Mrs. 4 *copies*.

Smith, Miss.

Stevens, the Misses, Hermitage Lodge, North Fulham.  
2 *copies*.

Stevenson, Miss.

Stewart, Miss, Northwick Crescent, Maida Hill.

Strere, Miss.

Tatham, Mrs.

Tatham, Miss.

Taylor, Mrs. James, Harley-street.

Taylor, Mrs. Stirling.

Teed, the Misses, Campden House, Kensington. 8 *copies*.

Tomkinson, Miss, St. Mary's Hall, Brighton.

Tracy, the Hon. Mrs. Hanbury.

Twiss, Mrs.

Waithall, Mrs. Henry.

Waldegrave, Miss, Harley-street.

Walford, Miss.

Waple, Miss.

Warre, Miss, Lowndes-square.

Warren, Mrs. Pelham.

Warren, Mrs., Woburn-place.

Wardell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles. 2 *copies*.

Ward, Mrs.

Watson, Mrs. George. 2 *copies*.

Watson, Miss.

Watts, Mrs.

West, Mrs., Languard Fort.

West, Miss. 2 *copies*.

Wheler, Lady, Cross House, Torrington.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

xxvii

Wildman, Mrs. Edward.

Wildman, Mrs., Chilham Castle.

Wilkinson, Miss.

Willis, Dr., (M. D.) Brighton.

Willoughby, Mrs., Bryan House, Blackheath.

Woodward, Mrs. Austin.

Woodward, Mrs. William.

Yatman, Mrs. 4 *copies*.

Yorke, the Rev. J. C., Shenfield Rectory.



#### ERRATA.

- Page 2, line 1, *for* breathed, *read* moved.  
3, line 7 from bottom, *for* Vishan, *read* Vishna.  
3, line 2 from bottom, *for* vows, *read* words.  
4, line 5, *for* Misery, *read* Mercy.  
10, line 13, *for* Cholchis, *read* Colchis.  
11, line 6 from bottom, *for* sacred, *read* seared.  
18, line 19, *for* Rhamanthus, *read* Rhadamanthus.  
29, line 18, *for* the, *read* these.  
30, line 3 from bottom, *for* Bazens, *read* Gozan.



# KEY

OF

## THE HISTORIAN'S COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

B. C. A. M.

40C4

*The Creation.*—If we prayerfully, carefully examine scripture, especially Gen. i. and John i., we may discern many analogies between the natural and spiritual creation; we shall discover the author of each to be the same—a *Triune* God: we shall also perceive much resemblance in the mode of operation; the signs used; and the effects produced.

CHRIST, GOD, He and the Father, one.—“The great “I AM” is Lord of all, “I and my father are one,” John x. 17; “Tell them I AM, hath sent me unto you.” Exod. iii. “Before Abraham was, I am.” John viii.; John i. 1.

*The Spirit, GOD, He and CHRIST ONE.*—“He in whom the Spirit dwelleth fully,” John i. 30. “He in whom dwelleth the fulness of the Godhead bodily,” Col. ii. “He it is that baptizeth with the Holy Ghost.” John i.; Col. i. *The Spirit* AUTHOR of

B

A. M. B. C.

*life.* "He *breathed* over the surface of the deep." Gen. i.

*Christ the author of life.*—He *breathed* upon his disciples; John xx. 22. "Our life is hid with God in Christ." When man was formed, the ONE in THREE thus spake; "Let *us* make man," &c. "Then *breathed* He the breath of life," &c.: Gen. i. Man bore the image of his maker.

The fall ensued, and all was changed; yet he who gave the hidden treasure, restored the same; "God in Christ reconciles the world unto himself."

This angel, in whom was God's name, was with the saints of old. Exod. xxiii. 21.

Obedient to the united will, the Spirit swift came down; sounds of a mighty rushing wind, and tongues of flame, announced his awful presence. Acts ii.

Thus have we humbly sought to trace a *triume* God; in essence and in attribute the same; distinct in person as in office; immutable, eternal; known in operation; brought down by figures to the finite tongue and mind of man;

"I AM the light! the LIFE!" Untwist one ray!  
Behold the three in one; the one in three.  
Look now through nature's realms, and see  
Where Newton, Milton, Davy, led the way;  
Yet all who come as children unto thee,  
Shall tune these glorious themes to angels' minstrelsy.

Let us for a moment contemplate the new-born world, and the unregenerate heart of man:—*first*, All is confusion; darkness covereth the earth; and gross darkness the people, the darkness of sin, and the mists of error:—*second*, Distinct from the orb of day,







that not being yet found, light breaks over the chaotic mass; a dreary unproductive waste is seen ! So when the Spirit convinceth of sin, the body of death, (Rom. vii.,) the horrors and silence of nature's tomb prevail : — *third*, Look at the material world as the glorious luminary, the centre of the system, shines forth; the moon, the distant stars; the countless worlds appear through space illimitable; dispensing each in order due their glory all derived !

B. C. A. M.

When the first work of grace is recalled, and the awful discoveries that were then made, who doth not turn with renewed gratitude to the sun of righteousness that hath brought him out of darkness into his marvellous light !

**THE FALL, its consequences.**—Evil in every form, in every degree; ruin, temporal and eternal, according to the denunciation, Gen. ii. 17; “By sin came death.”

**Man's state.**—That of a criminal under condemnation.

**The promise.**—Gen. iii. 15.\* The first vouchsafed

---

\* In a gothic tradition it is said that “Thor, the first-born of the supreme being, and styled a middle divinity, a mediator between God and man, wrestled with death, bruised the head of the great serpent, and finally slew him at the expense of his own life; Thor being suffocated by the serpent's venom.”

“Again, Cressina or Vishan, the mediatorial deity of the Hindoo, is represented in the human form trampling upon the head of a serpent; while in another sculpture, the animal encircles the man in its folds, and is biting his heel.”

What perversions of the truth do we find throughout all countries and ages ! surely those vows of the inspired writer are amply verified. Eccles. vii. 29.

A. M. B. C.

to the human race given unto the woman in the day of her transgression. "Go tell Peter;" why Peter? because he had fallen, and might have despaired. Surely God is love! the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. "As sin abounds, so doth grace much more abound. Misery and truth did kiss each other, and shall do so evermore; for as in Adam all die, so in Christ shall all be made alive!"

*Lesson.*—How much more should we forgive one another, fellow-heirs of the promise, partners in the curse!

*First sacrifice.*—The lamb slain from the foundation of the world; its clothing was put upon man by an offended yet merciful God.

*Spiritual application.*—Christ the victim, He covers us with his own righteousness—without blemish like himself—"the righteousness of God;" this covering can alone shield us from eternal wrath!

*The remedy of death and sin.*—Christ's blood, "that cleanseth from all sin;" "without shedding of blood there is no remission of sin."

*This belief universal.*—It is found during all ages and in all pagan rites.

---

#### 39TH CENTURY.

3875

"By faith, Abel offered a sacrifice more excellent" than Cain; and Cain slew his brother. "Then went he out from the presence of the Lord;" in the day that Adam and Eve sinned, they hid themselves. What man can look upon him whom he hath injured? This fratricide manifests the distinction between





those who love God, and those who love him not;—the one grand distinction of the human race, in the eyes of Omniscience! “I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel.” Gen. iii. 15. Rom. viii. 7.

B. C. A. M.

*Seth* b.—From him Christ was to proceed.

3874

*Enoch*. The *First City* upon record, built by Cain. Gen. iv. 17.

3810

## 38TH CENTURY.

*Enos* b. “Then men began to call upon the name of the Lord,”—“probably origin of public worship.” Gen. iv. 26. *Wilberforce*.

3769

## 37TH CENTURY.

*Cainan* b.

3679

*Mahalaleel* b.

3609

## 36TH CENTURY.

*Jared* b.

3544

Between the birth of Jared and Enoch, Jabal, Jubal, and Tubal-Cain appeared. The first introduced the study of agriculture, the second invented the harp and organ, and the last taught men the useful arts of working in metals, brass and iron. Gen. iv. 22.

## 34TH CENTURY.

*Enoch* b.

3382

*Methuselah* b.

3317

## 32ND CENTURY.

*Lamech* b.

3130

A. M. B. C.

## 31ST CENTURY.

3074 *Adam* d. (930).

3017 *Enoch's* translation, (365). "By faith, Enoch was translated that he should not see death." What a powerful manifestation that the covenant made from the foundation of the world between the eternal Trinity was ratified! Titus i. 2; Rev. xiii. 8. What a meeting between the spirit of Adam, and of this first-fruit of the promised seed! What an encouragement vouchsafed to believers in all ages!

The Kalmuck Tartars have a tradition of Enoch's translation; their idol, Lacamin, it is said, was translated for his sanctity.

## 30TH CENTURY.

2949 *Noah* b.2938 *Seth* d. (930).

The sons of God began to intermarry with the daughters of men. Gen. vi. 2. We see continually throughout history—sacred and profane—the evil consequences of unholy alliances, so strictly forbidden by our heavenly Father, in the fulness of his love! "How can two walk together except they be agreed?" What then must be the issue?

## 29TH CENTURY.

2874 *Enos* d. (905). One thousand years since Seth's birth was completed.

2779 *Cainan* d. (910.)2724 *Mahalaleel* d. (895.)

## 26TH CENTURY.

2582 *Jared* d. (962.)

The earth was filled with violence, and the Lord







determined to destroy every living thing. Noah found grace, for he *walked* with God. "He walked by faith," and hence was led by the spirit that was in Christ, in the way of God's commandments and appointments. Thus obedient, he began to build the ark, persevering, "fervent in spirit," warning those around him of their ruin, as though the heavens were already opened, and the rains descending; and thus he preached and wrought, and wrought and preached, during the hundred and twenty years previous to this awful event, while the deaf heard not, and the blind saw not; men continued as they do now, and as they will continue until ruin again comes upon the whole earth "like a thief in the night." Luke xvii. 26, 27.

B. C. A. M.

## 24TH CENTURY.

*Lamech* d. (777.)

2353

*Methusaleh* d. (969.)

2348

The ten antediluvian patriarchs lived upon an average, 850 years each, while the lives of their successors did not exceed 320 years. The span of life became contracted as the immediate protection of God was withdrawn. The greater the length of man's life, the more abundant are the opportunities afforded him of doing good or evil; and as evil much more abounded, herein is God's love displayed in thus shortening the period of human existence. "In the midst of judgment he remembereth mercy."

*The Deluge.*—*Noah* was in the ark 365 days; Berosus and Plutarch confirm by tradition the event; this species of evidence concerning it is universal. The Hindoo mythology abounds with traditions of

2348

A. M. B. C.

Noah ; in the Pádúa Paran, he is called Satyavurnam, and his sons Sherma, Charma, and Jyapeti.

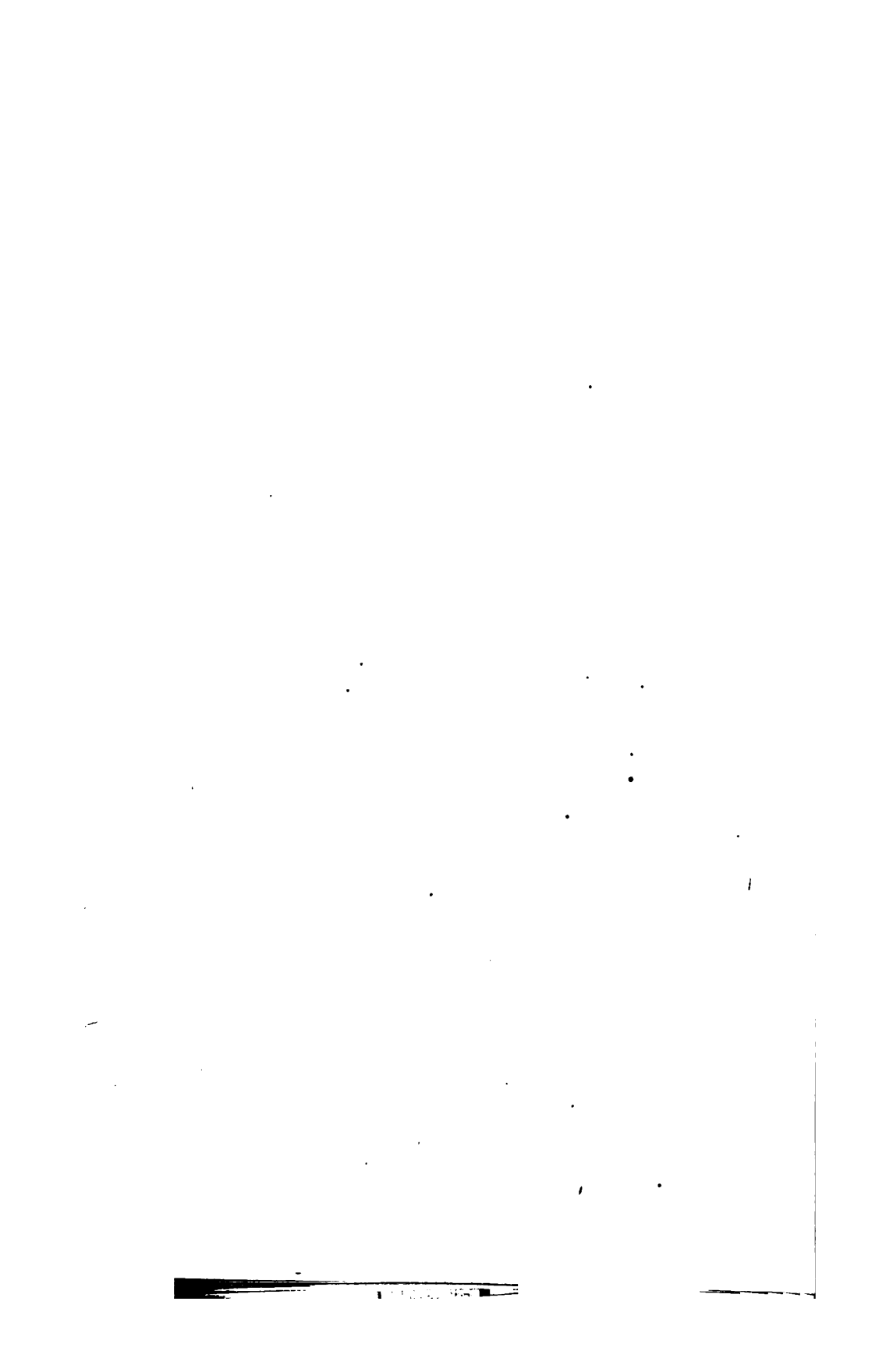
The curse and the blessing pronounced by the patriarch upon his sons, (Gen. ix. 25—27,) have been wonderfully fulfilled, as are traced in the commentaries which have been written upon this sacred text, and also by glancing over the genealogies of the three persons therein named, by whom the earth was peopled after the flood. Gen. x.

At the present period this prophecy is partially fulfilled, alike with those scriptures which relate to the Jews and the Arabs. In our possessions, east and west, the race of Ham do literally wait upon the descendants of Japheth ; while in the east, they are “servants of servants” to Shem’s posterity ; and here, also, the Europeans have so exceedingly dispossessed Shem’s earlier occupants of the land ; and hitherto all efforts to put down the slave trade throughout the world have been ineffectual ; but thanks to a merciful Providence, which hath removed from Britain the guilt of participation !

## 23RD CENTURY.

- 2247 Peleg b. “*In his days was the earth divided.*”  
Gen. x. 25.
- 2237 *The Tower of Babel* begun.—Mankind were no longer to be of one speech, until the sons of God meet, never again to know a separation ! The dispersion of Noah’s sons ensued from the vain ambition of seeking to make themselves a name !
- 2233 Asshur built Nineveh. Gen. xi.





B. C. A. M.

## 22ND CENTURY.

*Menes*, the son of *Ham*, thought also to be *Misraim* or *Osiris*; he founded the kingdom of *Egypt*: before his time priests had ruled over the country. 2188

In the early ages of most countries, especially in the East, we find the custom prevail, of blending the sacerdotal and prophetic office with that of the regal; doubtless the thought was borrowed from the Jewish nation, among whom it prefigured the three-fold office of the Messiah, as *prophet*, *priest*, and *king*! The castes of Egypt resembled those found at this day in Hindostan.

## 21ST CENTURY.

*The kingdom of Sicyon founded.* This, the first Greek state named in history, is said to have been founded by *Ægiälus*, one of *Japheth's* descendants:—those of *Javan* peopled the isles of the Gentiles, as we may perceive by his genealogy. 2084

*The Assyrian Empire founded by Nimrod*, Gen. xi. 2059  
This descendant of *Ham's* condemned race seems to have been mighty over men and beasts; and to have driven forth the posterity of *Shem* from the city that scripture has recorded as their dwelling-place. His countrymen paid him that honour, long appropriated to those “who work violence,” and deified him under the title of *Belus*, or *Bel*; and the gorgeous edifice which now bears his scriptural name, was dedicated to his worship, and is described by modern travellers, as a wreck in a solitary waste! See *Keith*, &c.

A. M. B. C.

## 20TH CENTURY.

- 1998 *Noah* d. (950.) Some consider him to have been *Fohi*. Many attribute to the Chinese and Indians, the same origin. According to Shuckford, the ark rested north of China, and Noah never afterwards removed from that country. The Chinese have a tradition, that their first king taught them the use of wine; again, their language is said to be a primitive one.
- Job* is thought to have been the witness on earth, from Noah to the call of Abraham.
- 1996 *Abraham* b. The *Hyksos* or *Shepherd-Kings* became formidable; and are said by some to have built *Cholchis*.
- 1973 It is said that *Ninus*, who gave his name to Nineveh, reigned 52 years.
- 1922 *A regular succession of monarchs in Egypt. Terah, with Abraham, Sarai and Lot, left UR of the Chaldees to dwell in HAREN.*
- 1921 The fabled *Semiramis* succeeded to the dominions of *Ninus*, and greatly enlarged Babylon, after her husband's death. As a leader, civil and military, she may be considered the *Deborah* of profane history: her conquests, in extent, seem to have equalled those of Alexander. She crossed the Indus, and, as in the days of Xerxes, had a bridge of boats constructed over it. When she came to Bactria she found a people advanced as her own in the use of arms, and also in civilization. That country was among the first spots where the world's riches were concentrated, and in this early age, the communication with India was through BACTRIA.







B. C. A. M.  
1921

## THE CALL OF ABRAHAM. Gen. xvi. 12.

“By faith, Abraham, when he was called to go out into a place which he should after receive for an inheritance, *obeyed*; and he went out, not knowing whither he went.” Heb. xi. 8. We do indeed perceive in the noble patriarch’s walk, how *faith* wrought with his *works*. He looked neither on the right hand, nor on the left, but directly up to his heavenly Father! Whither *He* directed,—ABRAHAM—“the pattern of believers”—followed. Commanded by his God, he quitted the land of his earthly sires, and his paternal inheritance, to take possession,—of what?—a country of idolatrous giants, whose very name was a terror to the surrounding nations! And how did he approach these Philistines? In a manner similar to that in which he went against the five kings in the valley of Siddim? No!—Abraham showed there, that he lacked neither courage nor skill, nor generosity; and that his warfare was not one of aggression, or self-aggrandisement. He was ever ready to protect the weak, and to surrender even just claims. Gen. xiii. 9; xiv. 23.

He knew who had promised him riches and honour, and was jealous to preserve the glory exclusively for Him, at whose hands he desired to receive *all* things! Abraham sought not to make himself a name, but God bestowed one upon him; look at the sacred wreck\* upon the plains of Shinar, and then contemplate Abraham, the pattern of believers!

\* *Birs Nimrod*—which bears all the appearance of having been struck by lightning, and is thought to be the remains of the temple dedicated to him, whose name it retains; and he

A. M. B. C.

His entrance into the promised land, was merely by the purchase of so much of its soil, as would enable him to "bury his dead out of his sight," and for which he scrupulously paid the value; all that he had indeed was the gratuitous bestowment of him who had promised;—Gen. xxiii;—and to glorify and exalt the great name of his eternal benefactor, the grateful Abraham raised an altar, wherever he sojourned in the land of Palestine. We are told that the proud Sesostris had monuments raised to his own fame, throughout the same country.

*Sidon became powerful about the time that Abraham was called.*

1913 *Bela, first king of Sodom.*

1900 *Ishmael b.*

## 19TH CENTURY.

1896 *Isaac b.*—Abraham being one hundred years old, and Sarah ninety.

1894 *Ishmael was cast out*; the prophecy, Gen. xvi. 12, we see remarkably verified in the Arab race. Except the Jews, they alone have remained distinct from all the nations of the earth;—they withstood the conquerors of old. When men were sunk into moral and intellectual darkness, the Abderrhama rekindled the torch of literature and science. The line of Mahomet claimed descent from Hagar. The united arms of the Abderrhama and the Mahomedans subdued more people in a few years, than the Romans was worshipped there as the god Belus. The Tower of Babel stood upon the site of this edifice, if it did not actually form part of it.





conquered in many centuries. From 1760 (Geo. 3rd's accession,) the Whabees, a sect of Arabs, have threatened the Turkish Empire with destruction.

B. C. A. M.

We perceive in all this, that the "son of the bond-woman" had thus a nation from his seed, for Abraham's sake. Gen. xvii. 20; xxi. 13.

*Shem d.* Among the most striking evidences vouchsafed by divine providence to the truth of the written word is, a custom of the Arab race, never to rest until they have discovered the original name of a conquered city, town, or country. Thus *Memphis* was called *Mesri* of *Mesraim* the son of Ham; and when the Arabs seized Egypt they restored the original name.

1866

*Tyre* had the name of *Sir* or *Tir*; hence the name of *Syria*, given to the whole country: when the Arabs erected their empire in the East, they called it *Sir*, which name it still bears.

*Palmyra* has also resumed the name of *Tadmor* in the same way. It was called so by Solomon when he built the city. The Arabs call Lower Egypt, *Rib* or *Rehob*, Ps. lxxxvii. 4; lxxxix. 10; Isa. li. 9. The country between Upper Egypt and Thebaïs is called *Souf*. Moses gives this name to the Red Sea; the Welch have also this custom.

*Isaac and Rebekah married.*

1856

*Inachus' accession. He was a Phœnician, and founded Argos,* about this time.

*Esau and Jacob b.*

1836

*Memnon, an Egyptian, invented letters.*

1822

*Abraham d. (175.)*

1821

Some place the Hyksos or Shepherd-kings in the nineteenth century, stating that *Memphis* was their

A. M. B. C. capital, and that they had an encampment at *Avari* (Pelusium.) It is said that the Turks were slaves of the *Avari*: both are thought to have been of Scythian origin.

The emigration of Egyptians into Greece and the establishment of colonies there,—is imputed to the tyranny of these stranger kings.

1768 *Jacob's vision at Bethel.*

1764 *Ogyges' flood; after which Attica lay waste until the time of Cecrops.*

1728 *Thautmosis is thought to have been the reigning Pharaoh; one-fifth of the land's produce was the tax in his reign; he is numbered in the eighteenth dynasty.*

*Joseph was sold into Egypt.—Memphis was the capital.*

1704. *Lelex founded Sparta.*

In the 18th century, the Hebrews, Greeks, and Egyptians had intercourse with each other: the first were merely a Nomade race like the Arabs of our day; the second were Scythians or Pelasgi; both were new people; and these two, during their sojourn in Egypt, derived their first learning. A king of Thessaly, and the Titans, are noticed among the Greeks. Justin, a heathen writer, speaks of Joseph, but imputes his knowledge of future events to magic.

1689 *Jacob's d. (147.) The prophecy given that Christ should spring from the race of Judah. Gen. xl. 10. The book of Genesis ended.*

1680 *The Enotri powerful in lower Italy.*

1667 *Promētheus.*

In this century, Javan, (Heb. Ion,) hence Ionians,







his descendants, are thought to have peopled the isles of the Gentiles, also the Pelasgi, and Scythian hordes. "Lycosura contains specimens of Pelasgic art. This is the oldest Greek city extant; their masonry was polygonal, each stone fitting into each other without cement." Cyclopean walls, HUGH WHITE places four or five centuries later.

B. C. A. M.

*Sesostris.* (Ramesses 3rd.) Some say that Egypt was delivered from the Hyksos' oppression by this king; while others assert, that he ended their line, and number him with them. Whatever the uncertainty be in the period of his existence, or the fabled narrative of his exploits; when we contemplate him from his birth until his death, there is much to move, and instruct in his story. 1650

We may believe him to have been the welcome child of a loving father; who thought not only of his present, but his future happiness, and, as he judged, provided for it: here is a lesson for many a thoughtless parent, living in a country where the gospel has free course, yet if we rest satisfied with the wisdom of this world, what is it? and what are the great ones of this earth?

The father of Sesostris thought to have secured friends and companions for his son, through life; where were they in the day of his calamity? What were his extended conquests? What his splendid triumphs? He that, by depriving men of life, had made so many sightless, no longer beheld his gorgeous palaces! No more exulted o'er the suppliant forms of conquered monarchs, trembling beneath his haughty brow! Left in solitary grandeur! cast

- A. M. B. C. upon himself, what was his strength! it was the strength of Pharaoh! the pride that had crushed others, turned upon the wretched man, and he fell.
- 1577 *Israel's bondage under Egypt began.*  
 "Then there arose a king who knew not Joseph."  
 Exodus i. 8.
- 1571 *Moses the deliverer was born.*
- 1556 *Cecrops founded Athens, and instituted the Areopagus.*  
*The Arundelian Marbles.*
- 1540 *Almenoph 1st. Brick arches in Egypt.*  
*Glass soon after used there.* These improvements were during the eighteenth dynasty.
- 1527 *Erichsethon, son of Cecrops.*  
*Apollo's temple at Delos built.*
- 1503 *Deucalion's flood?* It was confined to Thessaly, and is said to have been caused by an overflow of the river Penēus, whose course was stopped by an earthquake. The Amphictyonic council, founded by a son of Deucalion; it was held at Thermopylæ and Delphi; and much resembled the German Diets.  
*Lake Mæris formed* by a king bearing that name of the eighteenth dynasty.
- 1493 *Cadmus, the son of Agenor, founded Thebes;* he was a Phœnician, and introduced letters into Greece. Our scanty knowledge of the Phœnicians is attributed to the fall of Tyre, which event occurred before literature had taken root in the west.
- 1493 *Danāus and Egyptus.*  
 Some place the court of Areopagus at this time; it was an Egyptian tribunal, and Cecrops was an Egyptian. Mars is said to have been the first person tried there.





Some commentators think that about this time, Job wrote the following words: "O that my words were written! that they were graven with an iron pen, and lead, in the rock for ever!" Job xix. 23, 24. This seems to have been the usual way of writing at that time.

B. C.  
1492 A. M.

*The Law given upon Mount Sinai.*

1491

There was something instructive in the way that the commandments were transcribed; they were written on both sides the table of stone. If the Christian has them written by the spirit within, upon the fleshly tablet of his heart, they will be discerned outwardly in his walk and conversation.

*The Israelites began their pilgrimage*, amounting to 600,000 persons, besides women and children—so wonderfully had the seed of Abraham increased! Joseph foresaw the departure from Egypt, and commanded that his bones should be taken with them. The Israelites had been in the country 430 years,\* agreeably to prophecy. Gen. xv. 13; Exod. xii. 40; Gal. iii. 17.

*Cotton goods manufactured in India.*

1490

Although the furniture of the tabernacle was made after a pattern given in the Mount, Exod. xxv. 40, we may conclude from the materials that spinning and weaving had been long introduced into Egypt. At this time, we also read of founding, working in metals, cutting and engraving precious stones; works also of the cabinet-maker and perfumer.

*Dardanus founded Troy.*

1480

\* This period is reckoned from the time Abraham went down into Egypt.

A. M.      B. C.  
1452

*The Pentateuch was written. Balaam's prophecy*  
Numb. xxiv. 17.

*Moses d. Lest Israel should worship this typical*  
and mortal deliverer, "God translated his body."

*Jericho taken.*

*Dardānus d.*

*Erichthonius succeeded his father Dardānus.*

It is thought that the Philistines began to rise into  
importance; to them or some cognate people is attri-  
buted Cyclopic architecture; at this time the *Philis-*  
*tines engrossed all the traffic on the Mediterranean.*

1443 *Joshua d. The trumpet was the musical instru-*  
*ment of his day. It consisted of a ram's horn. Three*  
such formed the Tibēa of the Greeks.

*Assis f. King of Thebes. He added five days to the*  
*year.*

1406 *The laws of Minos given.*

*Othniel, the Judge in Israel.*

*Icarus f. Rhamanthus reigned in the Cyclades.*

#### 14th CENTURY.

1376 *Sisyphus founded Corinth.*

1320 *The Labyrinth of Crete formed by Dædālus.*  
This wonderful building was used for Athenian hos-  
tages, and the Minotaur. Minos 2nd reigned. There  
were three other labyrinths: one at Arsinoe, another  
in Lemnos, and one in Italy; *the latter was erected*  
*by Porsenna.*

1312 *Ruth.*







## 13th CENTURY.

<i>Deborah killed Sisera.</i>	1285
<i>The Argonautic Expedition.</i> Some attribute the fable to the superior quality of the wool, which became a source of much gain in commerce; others say, that the inhabitants of Colchis collected the gold-dust in the fleecy side of sheep-skins, when the waters of the river overflowed. Others trace the story to <i>Gideon, who lived at this time.</i>	1263
<i>Jason f.</i>	
<i>Adrastus began the Pythian games.</i>	
<i>Pelagus 1st, King of Arcadia.</i>	
<i>Tyre founded by the Sidonians.</i>	1252
<i>Abimelech f. Priam was King of Troy: seven kings opposed Eteocles. Œdipus.</i>	1225
<i>Jair, Judge of Israel.</i>	1209
<i>Theseus and Ariadne.</i>	1200

## 12th CENTURY.

<i>The Trojan War.</i>	1184
<i>Jephtha offered his daughter.</i> Judges xi. 34—40. The sacrifice of Iphigenia is corrupted from this event; also the vow of Idomeneus, king of Crete. At this time the idolatrous nations had become associated with the Jews, who were thus seduced into the worship of their gods; hence much of pagan superstition is to this day composed of mythology and scripture, seen through degraded mediums.	
<i>Samson b. Ascanius built Alba-Longa.</i>	1152
<i>Samson began to deliver Israel.</i>	1137

A. M.	B. C.	
	1137	<i>Eli judged Israel forty years.</i>
	1134	<i>The book of Samuel began.</i>
		<i>The Celians were upon the N. W. coast of Asia.</i>
	1122	<i>The Egyptians founded China.</i>
	1117	<i>The book of Judges ended.</i>
		<i>Samson d.</i>
	1116	<i>The Ark taken by the Philistines. Eli d.</i>
	1104	<i>The return of the Heraclidæ.</i>
	1100	<i>The mariners' compass said to have been known in Egypt.</i>
		<i>Buddhism in India.</i>
		<i>The kingdoms of Neapölis and Lacedæmon founded.</i>

## 11th CENTURY.

1095	<i>Saul, first king of Israel.</i>
1085	<i>David b. at Bethlehem.</i>
1070	<i>Death of Codrus.</i>
	<i>The kingdom of Athens ended.</i>
	<i>The kingdom of Sicyon ended.</i>
1057	<i>Samuel d. (98), last of fifteen judges, and the first prophet. 1 Sam. xxv. 1.</i>
1055	<i>Saul d. David's accession. 1 Sam. xxi. 4; 2 Sam. ii. 4.</i>
1044	<i>David conquered Jebus (Jerusalem), 2 Sam. v. 7, and made known his intention of building the temple. 2 Sam. vii. 2.</i>
	<i>Diomedes f.</i>
1015	<i>1 Kings ii. 11; xii. David d. Solomon's accession.</i>
1004	<i>1 Kings viii. Dedication of the temple. Every part of this magnificent structure was perfected before</i>





it was brought to Mount Moriâh, where it was built, 1 Kings vi. 7, so that not the sound of a hammer was heard during its erection.

*Antitype.* Thus silently is Christ's church proceeding, according to the purpose and design of the All-wise and Omniscient Architect; and when every stone, "elect, precious," is ready, the whole will be fitly joined together, rendered compact, and found to be resting upon the *Chief Corner Stone*, which, running up, will form the *Head Stone*! whose glories will fill the whole edifice with splendour inconceivable, and lasting as its Author. Eph. ii. 2; 1 Pet. ii. 4—6, with their contexts.

1 Kings vi. 38. Solomon's temple occupied seven and a-half years in building. Hiram, who supplied the workmen and timber, acknowledged and blessed the name of Jehovah; 1 Kings v. 7; yet soon after, his countrymen fell into the grossest idolatry. It is thought the merchants of Tyre traded to India, Persia, Africa, and Spain, and that Solomon's ships joined their fleets in these voyages. 1 Kings x. 22. "And all the kings of the earth sought the presence of Solomon to hear his wisdom, that God had put in his heart." 2 Chron. ix. 23. Yet his end speaks warning!

## 10th CENTURY.

*Solomon fell into idolatry, and adversaries were permitted to rise up against him.* 984

*Rezin f. founded Damascus.* 1 Kings xi. 23, 24; Isa. vii. 8.

*Solomon d.* 975

B. C. A. M.

M. A. B. C.  
975

*Accession of Rehoboam.* 1 Kings xii. 1.

*Revolt of the Ten Tribes.*

*Division of Solomon's dominions into Judah and Israel.*

*Accession of Jeroboam.* In this monarch's idolatrous efforts to secure the people's allegiance, we behold an awful lesson of *worldly expediency*; and from the example of those who followed him we learn, that without God's especial grace, man blindly goes on in the course of evil-doers, instead of being warned by results.

The complete discomfiture of Jeroboam's designs is very conspicuous during the reigns of Abaz and Hoshea, and we cannot mistake the sovereign grace which moved the destroying instruments that avenged the injured honour of insulted Deity! Egypt's gods, in whom the King of Israel had relied, were both carried off! the one by Arbāces the Mede, (Tiglath Pileser); the other by his son, Shalmaneser. The first-named monarch came by invitation to oppose the kings of Damascus and Judah; and in a somewhat like manner with the artful Saxons in Britain, took possession of the land he had been summoned to defend.

974 Jeroboam was sacrificing at his new altar when a prophet foretold its destruction 340 years after, in the reign of Josiah.

971 *Shishak plundered the temple, and carried off its treasures.*

*Elijah f.*

958 *Rehoboam d. Abijah's accession.* 1 Kings xv. 1—8.

955 *Abijah d.* 1 Kings xv. 1—8.







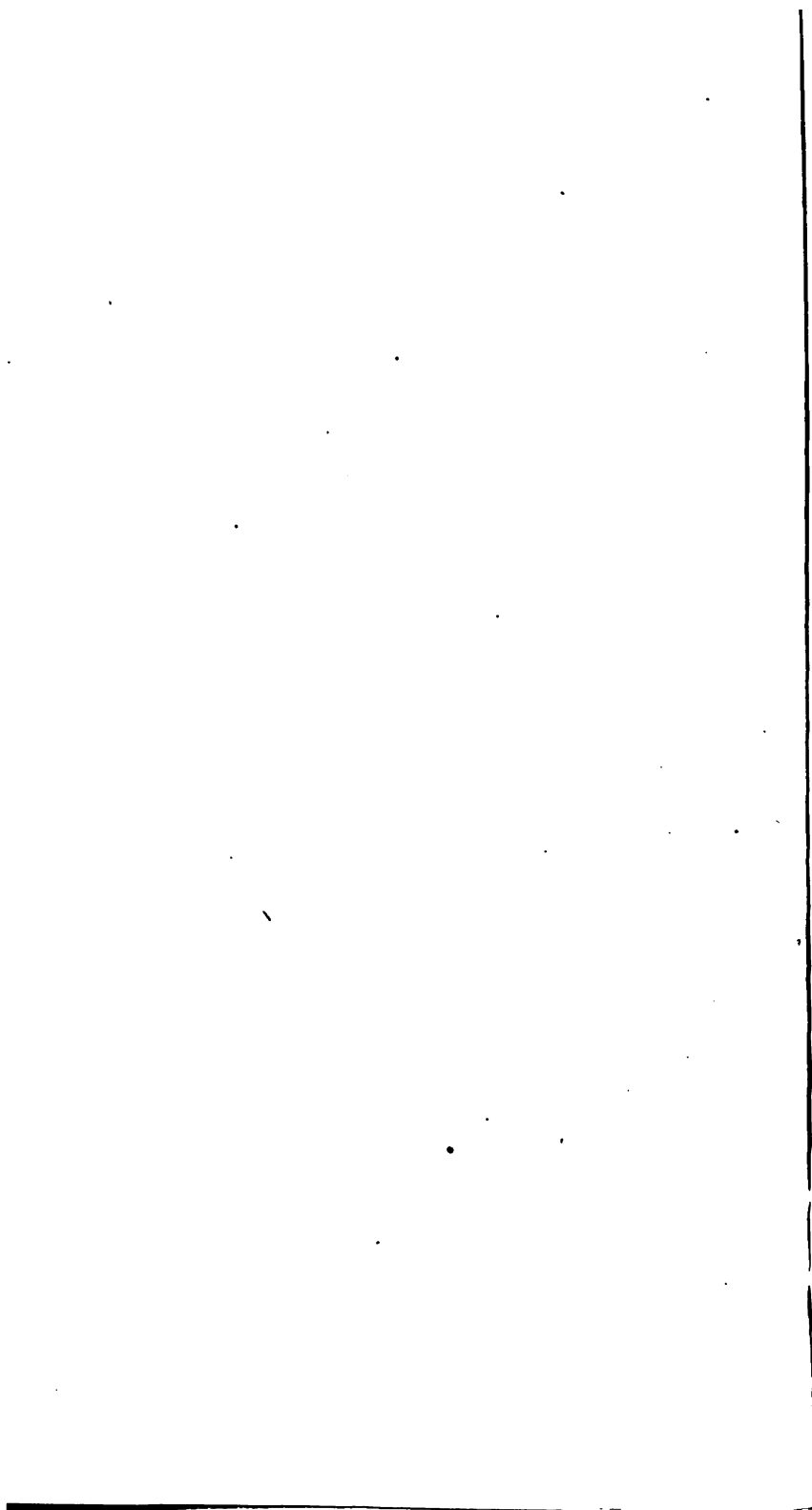
	B. C.	A. M.
<i>Access. Asa.</i> 1 Kings xv. 1—8.	955	
<i>Jeroboam 1st d. Nadab's access.</i> (Israel.)	950	
<i>Nadab d. Baasha's accession.</i> (Israel.)	948	
<i>Hazael f. the King of Syria.</i> Hesiod f.	944	
<i>Ithobal f. the father of Jezebel, and 4th in descent from Hiram, was King of Tyre.</i> Ezek.: 1 Kings xvi. 31.		
<i>Asa conquered Zerah, the Ethiopian.</i>	941	
<i>Benhadad's accession.</i>	940	
<i>Baasha d. Elah's accession.</i> (Israel.)	926	
<i>Elah d. Zimri's accession.</i> (Israel.)	925	
<i>Zimri d. Omri's accession.</i> (Israel.)		
<i>Omri d. Ahab's accession.</i> (Israel.)	918	
<i>Asa f. (Judah.)</i>		
<i>Asa d. Jehoshaphat's accession.</i> (Judah.)	914	
<i>First code of maritime laws: it was drawn up by the Rhodians, who were masters of the Mediterranean.</i>		
<i>Elijah at the Brook Cherith.</i>	910	
<i>Homer f.</i> It is said that Lycurgus first brought this poet's works from Asia into Greece; two centuries and a half later, Pisistratus gave them their present form. His son Hipparchus caused portions of them to be recited at the Panthean games. The modern editions are thought to be taken from one prepared by Aristotle for Alexander. " <i>Hugh White.</i> "	907	

## 9th CENTURY.

<i>Ahaziah d. Jehoram's accession.</i> (Israel.)	899
<i>1st Book of Kings ended.</i>	
<i>A storm destroyed the credit of Exion-Geber.</i>	897

A. M.	B. C.	
	896	<i>Elijah carried up into heaven. 2 Kings ii. 11.</i>
	886	<i>Jehoram d. Accession of Jehu. (Israel.)</i>
	885	<i>Jehoshaphat d. Accession of Jehoram, (Judah,) he married Athaliah.</i>
	884	<i>Jehoram d. Accession of Ahaziah. (Judah.)</i> <i>Ahaziah d. Athaliah's usurpation.</i> <i>Lycurgus gave his laws.</i>
	878	<i>Athaliah d.</i> <i>Joush's accession. (Judah)</i>
	870	<i>Dido built Carthage ; she was great granddaughter of Ithobel.</i>
	869	<i>Phidon, f. King of Argos, invented scales and measures.</i>
	867	<i>Jehu d. Accession of Jehoahaz. (Israel.)</i>
	866	<i>Jehoahaz d. Accession of Joash. (Israel.)</i> <i>Jonah began to prophecy.</i>
	833	<i>Jonah d. Jeroboam Second's Accession. (Israel.)</i>
	826	<i>Jehohash, King of Israel, came up into the land of Judah against Amaziah ; brake down the walls of Jerusalem, pillaged the temple, and returned to Samaria. 2 Kings xiv. 11—14.</i>
	814	<i>Accession of Caranus ; he founded Macedon.</i>
	810	<i>Amos, Hosea, Isaiah and Nahum, began to prophesy in the reign of Pul. The last foretold the destruction of Nineveh !</i>
	800	<i>Uzziah was prosperous. He beautified and strengthened Jerusalem : the Arabians, Me hunims, and Amorites sought his favour. 2 Chron. xxxvi.</i>





## 8th CENTURY.

*Jeroboam II. d. Zachariah's accession.* 2 Kings 792  
 xv. 8.

*Zachariah d. Shallum's accession.* 792

*Shallum d. Menahem's accession.* 791

*Jonah's prophecy ended.* 784

*Amos ceased to prophecy.* 785

*The Olympic games renewed.* No. 1. The length and breadth of the course was limited by white posts and lines. No. 2. Description of the foot-race at the Olympic games. No. 3. Candidates were sworn to observe the rules over a bleeding victim. No. 4. A table was elevated, composed of ivory, inlaid with gold; upon it lay an olive crown; behind it sat the judge; all eyes were fixed upon him, as from time to time he held up the victor's reward. No. 5. A trumpet declared the starting hour; the same instrument announced the prize was gained. No. 6. Freeman alone were permitted to contest; slaves were wholly excluded. 776

*Spiritual application.* The rules and ceremonial observed in the Olympic games of the foot-race will serve to illustrate the force of the apostle's figure, in the following passages of his epistles:—Heb. xii. 1, 2; 1 Cor. ix. 24—26; Phil. iii. 13, 14. 776

No. 1.—And so in the Christian race; the narrow way that leads to life is distinguished by the holiness of its character from the broad way that leadeth to destruction; it is fenced by the precepts of the

A. M. B. C.

Gospel. And the white lines by which it is separated from the beaten paths of the unconverted and the ungodly, are those streams of light which beam forth from the *Sun of Righteousness*; marking the boundary between the world "that walketh in darkness," and "the children of the light and of the day."

*No. 2.*—They who in the Stadium passed out of the prescribed tract forfeited the prize. So with the Christian race—his course is fixed and defined; his duty and the source of his success is the close observance of his Lord and Master's footsteps—the footsteps of the holy Jesus! The Christian can only advance steadily and rapidly, while he perseveres in a straight-forward progress, turning neither to the right nor to the left; carefully avoiding a trespass beyond the limits which are prescribed for the safety and honourable distinction of God's children.

They should always remember the peril of breaking through a precept, as the way of return can never be through the same precept,—the way of return can only be through a promise, which consciousness of transgression always obscures and makes it difficult to discern and apply.

*No. 3.*—Candidates, &c. So the Christian enters into covenant with God, ("to walk in his ways and run the way of his commandments,") over the bleeding sacrifice of the Lord Jesus; in virtue of which alone he is permitted to enter upon the course which leads to heavenly glory; and becomes a privileged candidate for the GLORY to be *revealed*, and the CROWN of RIGHTEOUSNESS to be *won*.







B. C. A. M.

No. 4.—“A table,” &c. An emblem of the *divine* and *human* nature of our GLORIOUS LORD, in whom is united all the beauty of essential GOD-HEAD and perfect HUMANITY! Upon this *table* of unspeakable rich workmanship are the victors' rewards all placed, as the only board suited to their magnificence and capable of supporting their exceeding weight. Here must they all lie, and thence must they all be drawn.

And while the candidate for the inestimable prize is pursuing his course, if faintness comes on, his hands hang down or knees tremble. He who is at once the DEPOSITARY and DISTRIBUTOR of every prize, the REWARDER of them who diligently serve Him, elevates with his own HAND, and lifts into the full blaze of his own GLORY, the chaplet of victory with which HE HIMSELF will bind and adorn the BELIEVER's brow.

No. 5.—“A trumpet,” &c. It is thus with the Christian; the trumpet of the GOSPEL announces the prize to be run for, it sounds SALVATION to the victorious BELIEVER. It awakens the sinner's slumbers, calls him to activity in his Lord's cause; it gives the starting note, the SIGNAL for onward and active movement. It first gives impulse and motion to the feet of him who was dead in trespasses and sins; it summons him from the *path* of the DESTROYER to the *highway* which directly leads to GOD; and when his course is finished and his faith kept unto the end, the trump of GOD and the voice of the ARCHANGEL will announce the race *run*, the prize *won*, and

A. M.

B. C.

celebrate the coronation of the triumphant conqueror.

No. 6.—“None but FREEMEN,” &c. None but those who are born of God, who are delivered from the bondage of sin and Satan, and enrolled amongst the free CITIZENS of the NEW JERUSALEM; none but they whom the Son of God makes FREE can ever run the Christian race, or win the Christian’s crown. And a “highway,” &c. This is the King’s road, by which all the family of God reach heaven! the way which directly leads to the Redeemer’s kingdom; the only safe and secure path; the way on which Satan has never yet placed his desecrating foot! “No sin shall be there, nor any ravenous beast go up thereon, it shall not be found there.”—*The Rev. H. H. Beamish.*

876 *Isaiah began to prophesy.*

870 *Pul invaded Syria, and rendered Menahem tributary.* Some place the end of the first Assyrian monarchy, under Sardanapālus, near this time, and call Pul the son, instead of the father of this luxurious monarch. Both statements may be true; the father and son might have borne the same name. It appears certain that Arbāces (Tiglath-Pileser,) a Mede, and Belēsis, (Baladan,) a priest, revolted against Sardanapālus.

*Pekahiah ruled over Israel, and Jotham over Judah.*

758 *Pekahiah d. Pekah’s accession.*

*Micah began to prophesy.*

753 *Rome founded.*





<i>The Corinthians settled in Corcyra.</i>	B. C.	A. M.
<i>Isaiah's prophecy ended.</i>	749	
<i>Sardanapalus d. 1st Assyrian monarchy ended.</i>	747	
<i>Its division into Babylon under Belesis (Baldan).</i>		
<i>Its division into Nineveh.</i>		
<i>Its division into Media, under Arbaces (Tiglath-Pileser).</i>		
<i>The two first were soon united.</i>		
<i>The Nabonasser period.</i>		
<i>First astronomical observation made at Babylon.</i>		
The system then in use was the Egyptian, which made the year begin with February.		
<i>First Messenian war.</i>	743	
<i>Jotham d.</i>		
<i>Accession of Ahas.</i> He burnt his children in the valley of the Son of Hinnom; and for the heathenish abominations, God permitted Pekah, King of Israel, and Rezin, King of Damascus, to rise up against him and besiege him at Jerusalem. 2 Chron. xxviii. 1—6; Isa. vii. It was the latter king that filled Elath with Syrians, and thus irrecoverably dispossessed the Jews of the trade they had commanded; 2 Kings xvi. 6; which commerce had been to their nation its chief source of riches. The channel was through the Red Sea, and the straits of Babel-mandel, along the coast of Africa on the W., and Arabia with Persia on the E. 2 Kings.		
<i>Ahas, to free himself from his enemies, invited Tiglath-Pileser to assist him; and bribed him with spoils from the temple.</i> 2 Kings xvi. 7, 8. The		

A. M. B. C.

Assyrian monarch came, slew Rezin, and *put an end to the kingdom* of Damascus, after it had lasted fourteen generations. Amos i. 5 *fulfilled* 2 Kings xvii. The conqueror advanced, as a righteous God's avenging ARM, ravaged Galilee, Gilead, Naphtali, whose inhabitants he took captive, as he had done those of Damascus: led the first into Assyria, and the latter to Kir.

736 *Syracuse founded by Archias.*

*The Carthaginians founded Lilybæum.*

*Accession of Dejoces*; he reigned fifty-three years, and rendered Media an independent kingdom. It comprised the countries lying between the rivers Tigris and Indus. Ecbatana was the capital of his territories.

725 *Hosea's prophecy ended.*

*Ahaz d. Hezekiah's accession in Judah.*

721 *The lesser captivity under Shalmanesar.* He was the son of Tiglath-Pileser, and completed the work begun by his father. He took Samaria, and *ended the kingdom of Israel, after it had lasted 254 years.* 2 Kings xvii. 4—6; Ezek. xxxvii.

No certain traces of the rebellious tribes have been since discovered; yet, at the appointed time, doubtless they will come from their hiding-place; they will no more tarry, but with the other two tribes will re-take possession of their promised inheritance! 2 Kings xv. 16, 17; 1 Chron. v. 2. Tobit was among the captives taken from Samaria; they were placed in the cities of Halah, Habor, Bazens, and other territories of the Medes.

720 *Nahum began to prophesy.*







*Moab invaded ; Isaiah xv. xvi., fulfilled.*

*Gyges, first of the race of the Mermnadæ in Lydia.*

*Numa Pompilius. Accession of Sennacherib.*

716

*Hezekiah destroyed the brazen serpent, and called it Nehushtan, (a piece of brass,) thereby proclaiming to the people what they worshipped. 2 Kings xviii. 4.*

*In answer to Hezekiah's prayer and penitence, the Lord granted him relief from a severe disease, and a prolongation of his life. In sign of God's faithfulness to perform His promise, the shadow went back upon the dial ten degrees. 2 Kings xv. 8—11.*

713

*Sennacherib, the Sargon of Scripture, Is. xx. 1, destroyed Thebes, in Egypt, and came against Jerusalem. Again Hezekiah prayed ; the invader was compelled to fly, and 185,000 of his men were slain by an angel in the night ! 2 Kings xix. He fell at Nineveh, by the hands of his two sons, while worshipping his god Nisroch, v. 36, 37.*

709

THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER is remarkable in the history of this pious sovereign, and most encouraging to the suffering and oppressed children of God.

THE ATTITUDE OF PRAYER : " He turned his face to the wall." 2 Kings xx. 2. The eyes were withdrawn from all created things, while the heart ascended and rested exclusively, in humble waiting hope, upon the self-existent Almighty ! the ever-present Help and Benefactor ! Isa. xxxviii. Look at the proud blaspheming Sennacherib—" By the way that thou camest shalt thou return : " he is dragged away to the slaughter in spite of his boasting, as a wild bull with the hook in his jaw ! while his own

A. M. B. C.

sons are the executioners of offended Jehovah's all-righteous decree ! Yea, and as if in derision of the vain gods they worshipped, the last awful, unnatural scene is at the very entrance of the heathen temple ! How are the attributes of Deity here magnified ! his faithfulness, sovereignty, and justice upheld !

709 *Esarhaddon's accession.*

*Foreigners settle in Samaria.*

700 *Twelve kings constructed the labyrinth of Thebes.*

#### 7th CENTURY.

699 *Micah's prophecy ended.*

698 *Nahum's prophecy ended.*

696 *Hezekiah d. Manasseh's accession.*

677 *Esarhaddon took Manasseh prisoner, having united Nineveh to Babylon.*

Manasseh repented ; the eternal punishment of his sins was graciously remitted, but the temporal consequences were not removed ; they fell upon the Jewish nation !

What an admonition to take heed unto our ways ! What an accumulated responsibility to each individual is conveyed in these few words ! Can any one of *us* calculate how far he may have accelerated the ruin of a brother's soul ? hastened the decline of his native land ? or brought upon it fearful visitations ? David and Pul, with Manasseh, in old times, and others of our own times, knew something of this experience ! Manasseh was buried in his own garden, after reigning fifty-five years, the longest reign of all those that sat on the throne of David. 2 Kings xvii. ; Isa. xvii.





	B. C.	A. M.
<i>Tyrtæus</i> f.		
<i>Tullus Hostilius</i> succeeded <i>Numa</i> . The <i>Horatii</i> and <i>Curiatii</i> were in his reign.	672	
<i>Joel</i> ceased to prophesy.	660	
<i>Esarhaddon</i> d. Accession of <i>Saosduchinus</i> , ( <i>Nabuchodonosor</i> .)	667	
<i>Thāles</i> corrected the Greek year.	657	
<i>Dejoces</i> d. Accession of <i>Phraortes</i> .		
<i>Holofernes</i> , general of <i>Nabuchodonosor</i> , slain at <i>Bethulia</i> , by <i>Judith</i> , a widow of the tribe of <i>Simeon</i> .	656	
<i>Psammetichus</i> sole king of <i>Egypt</i> .		
He was reinstated by the <i>Carians</i> and <i>Ionians</i> .		
A naval battle between the <i>Corcyrians</i> and <i>Corinthians</i> .—First sea-fight recorded in history.	650	
The <i>Scythians</i> invaded <i>Asia Minor</i> . Twenty-eight years were occupied in subduing them.	648	
<i>Ammon</i> d. <i>Josiah's</i> accession.	641	
<i>Zephaniah</i> began to prophesy.	640	
<i>Phaortes</i> d. at the siege of <i>Nineveh</i> ; accession of his son, <i>Cyax</i> res.	635	
<i>Jeremiah's</i> prophecy began.	628	
<i>Nineveh</i> taken by <i>Cyaxāres First</i> , and <i>Nabopolassar</i> . Fulfilment of the prophecies by <i>Jonah</i> , <i>Nahum</i> , and <i>Zephaniah</i> ;— <i>Babylon</i> henceforth became the seat of Empire.	625	
<i>Draco</i> gave his laws. <i>Thāles</i> .	624	
Accession of <i>Ancus Martius</i> , 4th king of <i>Rome</i> .		
<i>Josiah</i> found the book of the law, while repairing the temple. Nine hundred years had elapsed since <i>Moses</i> had deposited the sacred record in the ark, which was always kept in the temple : during the reigns of <i>Ammon</i> and <i>Manasseh</i> , the written word had been lost		

A. M. B. C.

under accumulated rubbish, and fallen from the deserted place of worship, while the Jews were abandoned to idolatry, and worshipped God not according to the ordinances appointed by him, but after man's decree.

This withdrawal of the soul's food is not a visitation peculiar to ancient times; the darkness of the middle ages may be attributed to a similar cause, and was produced by a like crime;—

—Man's disregard of the lively oracles of God, until the treasure was obscured; and upon the ruins which covered them, the creature filled the place of the Creator; idolatry crept in, and human inventions increased, as the Bible ceased to be studied, and considered the alone rule of faith and practice. At this time *Josiah had human bones burnt and scattered upon the altar at Bethel as foretold to Jeroboam.* 1 Kings xiii. 2; 2 Kings xxiii. 15, 16.

616 *Accession of Pharaoh Necho and Tarquinius Priscus*, 5th king of Rome, whose original name was Lucomon; the former attempted to join the Nile to the Red Sea: the bed of the canal is still visible; it extended ninety-six miles. The Cape of Good Hope was also discovered in this king's reign, twenty-one centuries before Vasco di Gama doubled it.

612 *Habakkuk began to prophesy.*

610 *Josiah killed at Megiddo, fighting against Pharaoh-Necho.* 2 Kings xxii.; 2 Chron. xxxv.

*Jehoahaz succeeded Josiah.*

*Pharaoh-Necho placed Jehoiakim upon the throne.* This wicked man condemned Zephaniah and Jeremiah to death, and had the roll burnt, which was dictated to the last of these holy men, by God himself!

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60  
61  
62  
63  
64  
65  
66  
67  
68  
69  
70  
71  
72  
73  
74  
75  
76  
77  
78  
79  
80  
81  
82  
83  
84  
85  
86  
87  
88  
89  
90  
91  
92  
93  
94  
95  
96  
97  
98  
99  
100

•

•

•  
•





Thus the unrenewed turn the merciful warnings of Jehovah into means of aggravating their sins, and hastening his righteous judgments! Jer. xxxvi.; Chron xxxvi.

B. C. A. M.

*Zephaniah's prophecy ended.*

609

*Nebuchadnezzar first went up against Jerusalem.* The Rechabites at his approach had taken refuge there.

606

*The seventy years' captivity began.* Jer. xxxvii. foretold; Dan. ii. 37, 38.

Nebuchadnezzar destroyed the temple on the 10th of August, and during the reign of Vespasian, (A. D. 70,) on this very day the edifice was fired which had been raised under Ezra and Nehemiah.

*The 10th of August* was the most remarkable in the annals of the French revolution. The inspired writings were destroyed, and reason deified in the form of a woman; she was adored in the church of St. Geneviève, which had been called the Pantheon, and received the heathen gods. The reign of terror shows forth the produce of such a root!

Let us turn from this awful prostitution of God's best gifts: unless he gives Himself, what are they? What they are with His bestowment we learn from the holy, elevating, strengthening history of Daniel, who through good report and evil report hath left us the comfort and benefit of the example! He was among the captives taken by Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon, and lived to see his people return from captivity and restored to their native land: he was himself spared the sight of its desolation, and ended his days in peace and honour at Susa, after witnessing the fulfilment of

A. M. B. C.

601

many most remarkable prophecies, of which his heavenly Father had graciously made him the channel.

*An eclipse took place about this time*, which had been foretold by Thāles: it is said to have stayed a battle fought between Alyattes of Lydia, and Cyaxāres the 1st. The latter soon after died, in a war against the Milēsians, and left his dominions to Astyages. Cyaxāres 2nd was born, and Mandane was given in marriage to Cambyses: from this union sprang the Shepherd that was to release the Jews. Isa. xlv. 28.—

—There seems frequently to be a preparation in the ways of Providence—the antidote usually precedes the evil: in modern times this is specially marked—Bonaparte and his conqueror saw the light of this world the same year! We have witnessed the end of the first. Oh! may future history have evidence vouchsafed, clearer and clearer,

That He who gave the mighty victor power,  
Soothes his declining years, and cheers his dying hour!

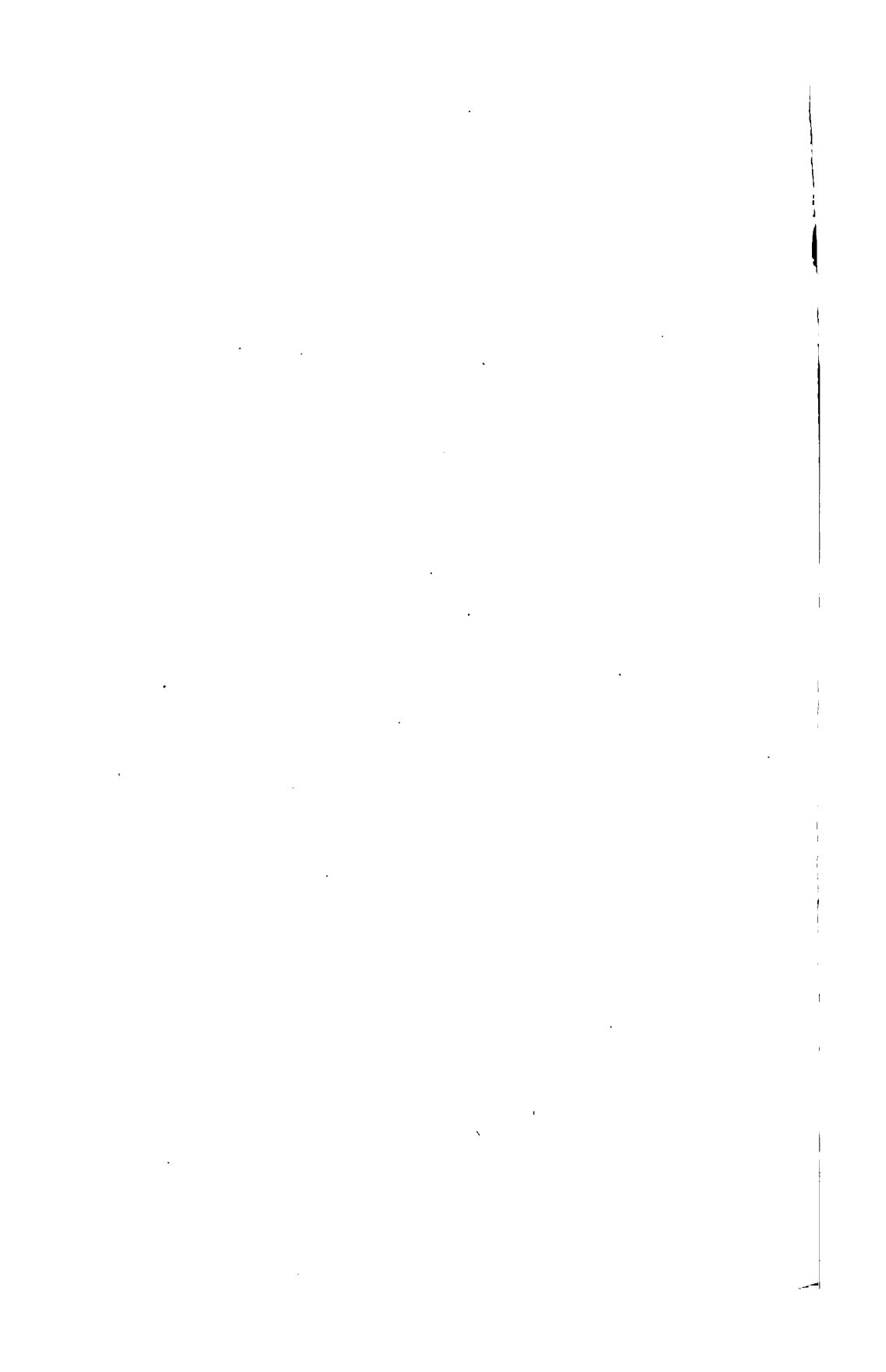
*Zoroaster is thought to have lived in the time of Daniel*, and to have acquired from the prophet his knowledge of Scripture: this enabled the wise men, his followers, to discover the star of Jacob, of which Balaam had prophesied. Numb. xxiv. 17.

Mathematics and other sciences were acquired by the impostor from the Brahmins, the most learned men of the day! Look at them now, they are no nearer to the fount of life! Surely we must exclaim, “Man by wisdom knows not God.”

Pythagōras followed the tenets of Zoroaster, and from the first the modern Parsees derive their creed.

Strabo and Clement bear witness to the early lite-





rature of the Indians, yet how they became thus early enlightened is not clearly brought down to us. It is thought that the Chinese had the same origin; their resemblance to the Tartars is attributed to their intermixture with that people, who conquered their country.

B. C.

A.M.

## 6TH CENTURY.

*Jerusalem besieged in consequence of Jehoiakim's seeking the alliance of Pharaoh Necho.* 599

*Jehoiakim d. Jer. xxii. 19 fulfilled. Accession of Jehoiakin; the latter was taken prisoner to Babylon with Ezekiel and a multitude of Jews.*

*Jehoiakin deposed. Mattaniah, his uncle, made king, and received the name of Zedekiah.*

*Habakkuk's prophecy ended.*

598

*Ezekiel began to prophesy.*

595

*Ezekiel saw the vision of the Cherubim.*

594

*Marseilles founded by the Phocæans.*

589

*Obadiah began to prophesy. Zedekiah suffered at Riblah what was foretold. Jer. xxxix.; Ezek. xii. 13; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 14—17; iii.*

588

*The Jews who escaped at this time sought refuge in Egypt, and took with them Jeremiah the prophet.*

*The kingdom of Judah ended, after it had lasted 468 years.*

*The Hebrew language ceased to be a living language. Zerubbabel f. Pythagöras f. Confucius f. Thespis f.*

*Simonides b.*

*Jeremiah's prophecy ended.*

586

A. M.	B. C.	
	584	<i>Nebuchadnezzar at Tyre. Ezek. xxvi. This siege lasted 13 years.</i>
563		<i>Obadiah's prophecy ended.</i>
		<i>Nebuchadnezzar in Egypt against Pharaoh Ophra. According to Herodötus, the latter had asserted that "the gods themselves could not dethrone him." Jer. lxii., xlv. ; Ezek. xxix.</i>
580		<i>Solon gave his laws ; the fabulist Æsop, a Phrygian slave, was his contemporary.</i>
573		<i>Lucius Tarquinius 1st d.</i>
571		<i>The cruel Philāris made himself master of Agrigentum.</i>
562		<i>Nebuchadnezzar d. Accession of Evil Merodach.</i>
559		<i>Evil Merodach d. Accession of Nereglissar, and Cyaxāres 2nd (Darius the Mede) in Media.</i>
558		<i>Solon d. at Cyprus.</i>
556		<i>Nereglissar d. Accession of Laborosoarchod. The latter soon after d. Accession of Nabonadius (Belshazzar.)</i>
548		<i>The battle of Thymbra. Cyrus defeated Cræsus. This ended the kingdom of Lydia, which had lasted 248 years.</i>
		<i>The Carthaginians defeated the Phocæans.</i>
538		<i>Cyrus took Babylon, and placed his uncle, Darius, (Cyaxāres 2nd) on the throne. Jer. li. ; Isaiah xxi. ; Dan. v. ; fulfilled.</i>
536		<i>Darius d. Cambyes king of Egypt d.</i>
		<i>Accession of Cyrus. The dominions of the two first monarchs fell into the possession of the latter, and he founded the Persian empire.</i>
		<i>A decree was passed for the Jews to return and rebuild their temple.</i>







	B. C.	A. M.
<i>The seventy years' captivity, and Ezekiel's prophecy ended.</i>		
<i>Daniel's prophecy ended.</i>	534	
<i>Cyrus d. Accession of Cambyses, (Heb. Ahasuēr.)</i>	529	
<i>Ezra iv. 6.</i>		
<i>The Jews were forbidden to proceed in building the temple.</i>	529	
<i>Pisistratus d. Accession of Hippias and Hipparchus.</i>	526	
<i>Egypt conquered by Cambyses. Psammeticus was the reigning monarch; the independence of the country ended with him; henceforth it was the basest of kingdoms. Ezek. xxix. 15.</i>	525	
<i>Eschylus b. Anacreon f. Mordecai.</i>		
<i>Accession of Darius Hystaspes. Darics were coined in his reign, and posts were introduced.</i>	522	
<i>Haggai and Zephaniah began to prophesy.</i>	520	
<i>The Jews resume the building of the temple. Ezra. vi.</i>		
<i>The prophecy of Haggai and Zephaniah ended.</i>	518	
<i>Darius took Babylon. The second temple finished.</i>	516	
<i>Dedication of the 2nd Temple.</i>	515	
<i>Darius conquered Thrace, India, and Macedon.</i>	512	
<i>Miltiades in the Chersonnesus; the fate of this general, with that of others, whom the world esteems to be great, shows how hard is its service.</i>		
<i>The Pisistratidæ driven from Athens, and the Alcæonidæ restored.</i>	510	
<i>The capitol finished. Tarquinius 2nd Superbus, was banished Rome.</i>		
<i>1st Consuls Brutus and Collatinus. Wars with Porsenna.</i>		

A. M. B. C.

*Alliance with Rome and Carthage.*500 *Sardis burnt. It stood upon the river Pactolus.*

## 5th CENTURY.

498 *First dictator at Rome, Titus Lartius.*497 *Pythagōras d.*493 *Menenius, Agrippa's parable of the members.**Jotham's of the trees suggests the same mode of argument.**Tribunes at Rome.*492 *Mattathias. Ahasuērus taxed his dominion.*  
*Coriōlānus.*490 *Marathon b. Miltiades, Datis, and Artaphernes.**Hippias, when exiled from Athens, had found refuge at the Persian court, and led on the Persians to the Plains of Marathon, more like the proud resentful Coriōlānus, than the generous forgiving Camillus.*488 *Eschylus, f. Pindar, f. Sophōcles, f. Zeuxis.*486 *The Agrarian law.*484 *Herodōtus b.* This historian speaks of a list that contained the names of three hundred and thirty Egyptian sovereigns; eighteen were Ethiopians, and a queen called Nitōcris. The famed spouse of Nebuchadnezzar, the Semirāmis of the day, bore this name; might not she have been an Egyptian? It was this remarkable woman that entered the banqueting-room when mysterious characters illumined its walls, and it was she who recommended Belshazzar to send for the prophet Daniel!480 *Thermopylæ. Artemisium.**Xerxes-Leonidas. The victories of this Persian*





- monarch, combined with his influence to fulfil Dan.
- xi. 2. Xerxes, was the son of Darius Hystaspes.  
*Euripides* b.
- Salāmis* b. *Xerxes*, *Themistōcles*, b. *Himēra*,  
*Gelon*, *Hamilcar*.
- Platæa* b. *Mardonius*, *Aristides*, b. *Mycalé*. 479  
*Mardonius*, *Xantippus*, *Leotychides*.  
*Egypt*, *Palestine*, and *Phœnicia*, were dependent  
upon *Persia*.  
*Alexander of Macedon* threw off the *Persian* yoke. 475  
*Xerxes* was murdered by *Artabānes*! 473  
*Accession of Artaxerxes* 1st., *Longimānus*.  
*Themistōcles* banished, and took refuge at the *Per-* 471  
*sian* court, where he died.  
*Thucydides* b. He could find no records of the  
*Trojan* war.  
*Cymon*, victorious off *Cyprus*. 470  
*Eurymædon* b. *These* successes ended the *Persian* 466  
wars after forty years' duration.  
*Nehemiah* turned out *Eliashib*, son of *Jehoida* the  
high priest, for marrying *Sanballad's* daughter.  
*The Samaritans* obtained leave to build a temple  
upon *Mount Gerizim*. *Neh. xiii. 28*. And thither  
all offenders repaired, who thought themselves un-  
safe at *Jerusalem*.  
*Cincinnatus* dictator at *Rome*. 459  
*Esther* was chosen queen. 458  
There appears difficulty in ascertaining whether  
the reigning *Ahasuērus* were *Darius*, *Hystaspes*,  
*Xerxes*, or *Artaxerxes Longimānus*;\* differences  
among chronologists need not take from the interest  
\* *Prideaux*, with much reason, decides upon the latter.

B. C. A. M.

A. M. B. C.

or benefit to be derived from the story of Esther. The interference and leadings of Providence in this book are very marked, and the conduct of the chief personage is admirable. There is an elevation of character, and a modest dignity of demeanour, worthy of all commendation. "If I perish, I perish!" Esther iv. 16. Yet she did not draw back; following the guide of her youth, diligently using all appointed means, she went on in the strength of Him that is invisible; persevering firmness, prudence, decision, mark her steps; amidst all this, the shrinking delicacy, the sensitive nature of woman betray themselves, yet no duty is transgressed, no relative claim foregone to make way for another, while we behold in her self-devotion to a great cause, a cause worthy the concentration of her talents and her feelings—the rescue of her countrymen, the discomfiture of villainy.

Esther, like Abraham, sought not to make herself great; the Lord was pleased to exalt her for a gracious purpose; she honoured the rank to which she was raised, and she will ever stand upon an eminence to glorify God in his providence and his grace!

457 *Ezra was made governor of Judea.*

*The seventy years of weeks began: they expired at Christ's death. Dan. ix. 24. Dan. viii. 14.*

452 *Laws of the twelve tables. Decemvirs, Sicinius, f. Dentatus was their victim.*

447 *Euripides d. Sophocles d.*

445 *Ezra collected and published the sacred Scriptures.*

444 *Pericles f.*







	B. C.	A. M.
<i>Anatomy and medicine were introduced by Hippocrâtes.</i>	437	
<i>Malachi began to prophesy. Isocrâtes b.</i>	436	
<i>Phidias d. The Elgin marbles were executed under his direction.</i>		
<i>The sanctuary cleansed. Neh. xii.</i>	433	
<i>2nd year of the 2nd Peloponnesian war.</i>	431	
<i>The plague at Athens. Pericles d. Meton d.</i>		
<i>Socrates f. Aristophânes f. Thücydides f.</i>		
<i>Plato b. Amphipölis b. Brasidas d. Polygnotus f.; he was a painter of Thasos, and gratuitously adorned the temple of Delphi, and the Pacile of Athens; hence a decree was passed, that the public should support him.</i>	428	
<i>Artaxerxes Longimânus d. Accession of Darius Nothus.</i>	424	
<i>21st Jubilee.—It was the last witnessed by the Old Testament prophets. Nicias f.</i>	415	
<i>Cyzicus b. Alcibiâdes.</i>	411	
<i>Alcibiâdes subœned. The four hundred tyrants prevailed at Athens; their power was soon to be annihilated.</i>		
<i>The temple of Samaria finished.</i>	409	
<i>Camillus dictator of Rome.</i>	408	
<i>Ctesias was physician to Artaxerxes Mnemon. What he says relative to astronomy at Babylon, agrees with the accounts given by Callisthenes, who accompanied Alexander there.</i>	405	
<i>Egos potâmus. That and Salâmis (480) were fought upon the 16th of May.</i>	404	
<i>2nd Peloponnesian war ended with the taking of Athens by the Spartan General Lysander. Dan. vii. 6; ix. 25. Artaxerxes Mnemon. He was successor to Xerxes 2nd, and son of Artaxerxes Longimânus.</i>		

A. M. B. C.

*Syracuse governed by Dionysius. Alcibiades d. Conon f. Lysander f. Thrasybulus f. Calicrätides f. Cunaxa b. Cyrus the younger killed. Xenophon f. Retreat of the 10,000.*

400

*Herodötus d.* He speaks of Jerusalem under the name of Cadytus, (Heb. Cadusha,) holy, and describes it as a rather less than Sardis; he also mentions a party of travellers who were stopped by an augur that told them to observe a certain bird, and as that flew, so ought they to proceed or return. A Jew in the company immediately shot the bird with an arrow, then turning to the augur asked him how that bird could direct them, when it knew not how to save its own life?

## 4TH CENTURY.

*Socrätes d.* It is remarkable that such a man, in his dying hour, should have commanded an offering to be made to Æsculapius?

399

This century shows how little unaided nature can devise for man's regeneration. A Socrates and a Plato designed a universe in all the perfection of form and beauty: it is a fair statue, but wants life, like the interesting remains of their own country.

" 'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more ;"

so is their moral system, " a body without a soul." Nothing but divine illumination can restore the divine image to fallen man. All human efforts and systems without this are powerless, they are but as sounding brass. Yet the would-be philosopher of the present day, regardless of the Sun of Righteousness that is ever ready to enlighten all who do not turn from his





rays, the blinded socialist goes forth, and deems that his ignis fatuus will illuminate a world ! \*

B. C. A. M.

*The Spartan war.*

397

*Malachi's prophecy ended.*

*Camillus took Veï.*

396

*Agesilaus in Asia.*

*Coronæa b. Cnidus.*

394

*Thucydides d.*

391

*Battle of the Allia.*—It is said that the wines and climate of Italy drew the Gauls into Italy about two hundred years previous ; their height, strength, and courage were extraordinary, and wherever they appeared, they turned out the original inhabitants.

390

*Manlius treacherously precipitated from the Tarpeian Rock.*

382

*Aristotle b. at Stagira upon the Strymon.*

*He was Plato's disciple.*

*Alexander b. The temple of Diana burnt.*

371

Lysimachus was tutor to Alexander in his early boyhood, and gained his pupil's heart by calling him Achilles, and himself Phœnix ; the latter who was tutor to Troy's conqueror, b. of *Leuctra Cleombrôtus, fell there.*

*The Theban supremacy. Pelopidas and Epaminondas. Dan. vii. 6.*

*Mausôlus d.*

369

*Dionysius the tyrant of Syracuse d.*

365

*Brennus fired Rome.*

364

*Martinæa b. Epaminondas fell there, like Wolfe and Nelson, at the moment of victory.*

363

\* The writer is indebted for some of these thoughts to the Rev. W. Wilberforce.

A. M.	B. C.	
	360	<i>Philip's accession. Analysis discovered by Plato.</i>
	356	<i>1st Sacred war; it lasted nine years; these wars may be considered the crusades of profane history.</i>
		<i>Philomēlus plundered Delphi.</i>
	351	<i>Ochus took Sidon. Ezek. xiv. 15 fulfilled.</i>
		<i>Pausius f. He was a painter of Sicyon and pupil of Pamphilius. He first applied colours to wood and ivory, which style is now called encaustic painting.</i>
	350	<i>Egypt became a province of Persia; henceforth it was governed by foreigners, as foretold Ezek xxx. 18.</i>
	348	<i>Treaty between Rome and Carthage.</i>
		<i>Philip began his conquests. Demosthenes gave his orations.</i>
		<i>Pamphilius f. He first taught the art of drawing upon mathematical principles. Apelles was his scholar.</i>
	343	<i>Timoleon banished by Dionysius.</i>
		<i>1st Samnite war, it lasted 27 years, as did the Peloponnesian war. Decius f. Aristotle f.</i>
	341	<i>Jaddua succeeded by Johanan. When Alexander was marching towards Jerusalem, Jaddua met him on the way, and shewed him. Dan viii. 11. The conqueror's rage was turned into holy reverence and he bowed to the priest, upon whose mitred brow was written, "Holiness to the Lord." Both Josephus and Herodōtus give this fact.</i>
	340	<i>Agrigentum b.</i>
	338	<i>Chæronēa. Philip's supremacy.</i>
		<i>Isocrates d. of grief at the results of this battle.</i>
		<i>Eschines d.</i>
	337	<i>Timoleon expelled the thirty tyrants from Sicily.</i>
		<i>Timotheus f.</i>







<i>Philip d. Alexander's accession.</i>	Dan. ii. 40 ;	B. C.	A. M.
vii. 6.		336	
<i>Grecian liberty destroyed. Darius and Alexander.</i>			
Dan. viii. 5 ; xi. 3.			
<i>Granicus b. Diogenes f. Protogēnes f. Apelles</i>		334	
brought him into notice. <i>Alexander's supremacy.</i>			
<i>Macedonian empire founded.</i>			
<i>Praxitēles.</i> The magnificent bronze horses of Venice are attributed to him.			
<i>Battle of the Issus.</i> The immortal band seemed		333	
to prefigure what was in St. Paul's mind, 1 Cor. xv. ;			
when a man fell in the ranks, another immediately			
filled his place. So was it in the army of martyrs,			
those who were thus honoured had entered into cove-			
nant relationship with the Captain of their salvation,			
and received the baptism of the Holy Ghost. Sol-			
diers also took oaths of allegiance to their leader.			
<i>Encaustic painting invented.</i>			
<i>Alexander reduced Tyre, after seven months' siege.</i>		332	
<i>Isaiah xxiii. fulfilled.</i> The victor's cruelties here			
are a blot upon his memory. He afterwards marched			
on to <i>Gaza and Jerusalem.</i>			
<i>He conquered Egypt, took Thebes, spared Pindar,</i>			
<i>and founded Alexandria.</i>			
<i>Arbēla b.</i> Darius fell soon after. Dan. ii. 32 ;		331	
vii. 6 ; viii. 5 ; xi. 3. <i>The Persian monarchy ended.</i>			
It had lasted 206 years.			
<i>Alexander burnt Persepōlis. He took possession</i>		330	
<i>of Media and Parthia.</i> Among the riches that fell			
into the conqueror's hands at Susa, was the Tyrian			
dye, then of immense value.			
<i>He subdued Bactria and Sogdia.</i>		329	

A.M.

B. C.

327

323

*Alexander conquered Porus.*

*Alexander d. at Babylon.* Mighty heroes, with their victorious armies, when viewed by the light of Scripture, are mere tools in the hand of Omnipotence, "who turneth them as seemeth Him good;" they are ministers of His sovereign will, and having performed their allotted task, they die like other men, who know not God. See Tiglath Pileser, Shalmaneser, with other heroes of ancient and modern history. "We behold in Alexander the messenger of God sent forth to work his predicted ends, to effect no lasting conquests, but to open the path to the remote East, and to extend his native language, which was to be the medium of civilization and of Christianity."

We have said that those victims of ambition, the idols of a misjudging world, "die like other men." Occasionally we see them dashed from their glory, as a beacon to warn others—or held up as Nebuchadnezzar or Cæsar, &c.

*Calisthènes f.* He formed at Babylon astronomical observations 1903 years old.

322 *Perdiccas slain by his own soldiers. Demosthenes d.*

320 *Ptolemy Soter entered Jerusalem upon the Sabbath,*  
and carried 100,000 Jews into Egypt.

319 *Phocion d.*

312 *Ptolemy abandoned Judæa to Antigonos, returning into Egypt with considerable spoils. He settled many Jews in Alexandria.*

*Seleucus built Antioch upon the Orontes, and named it after his father. Paper made of the papyrus was in use for writing in Alexander's time.*

*Seleucus took Babylon.*





*Æra of the Seleucidæ.* Jews, Mahomedans, and Christians, with other people of the east, dated from this period until 65 (B. C.)

*Æra of Chandra Gypta in India.*

*Alexander's dominions were divided thus—EGYPT.* 311  
Ptolemy; MACEDON and GREECE, Antipäter; SYRIA, Seleucus; THRACE, and BITHYNIA, Lysimachus; Dan. vii. 6; viii. 8, 22; xi. 4.

*Polysperchon f. Agathöcles in Africa.* 309

*First sun-dial at Rome invented by Papirius Censor.* 306

*The siege of Rhodes: 30,000 men employed in it.* 305

*Chares of Lindus made the Colossus to commemorate the event.*

*The Helëpolis was invented by Demetrius Poliorcetes.* The first that was made gave way with the removal of the wall; the garrison constructed a second and a third with materials from the temples, theatres, and houses. Demetrius showed his respect for the arts by not suffering his engines to play upon those buildings that contained the works of Protogènes.

*The Colossus of Rhodes completed.* 300

*Operation for the cataract discovered by Herophilus.* *The authentic history of China began.*

### 3rd CENTURY.

*Seleucia built by Seleucus.* This city drained Babylon of its inhabitants. 293

*Simon the Just d. Accession of Eleazar.* The former was the last member of the great synagogue, and pursued Ezra's and Nehemiah's revision of the Scriptures, which remain entire as left by them. The 292

A. M. B. C.

PHARISEES, SADDUCEES, and ESSENES, about this time send forth their various doctrines.

288 *Pyrrhus at Macedon.*

284 *Ptolemy Lagus* d. 'The year previous he gave orders for the Septuagint to be written; it was completed in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The work was performed by seventy of the most learned men of the day, and its value is proved by quotations frequently being made from it in the New Testament.

283 *Philēterus founded the kingdom of Pergamus.*

280 *Seleucus Nicātor murdered Ptolemy Keraunus.*

*The Gauls invaded Southern Greece:* some of them afterwards settled in Gallo Græcia, afterwards called from thence Galatia.

*Pyrrhus in Italy. Fabricius f. Cineas f. The doctrines of Epicurus began to be studied at Rome;* they much resembled those of the Sadducees.

278 *Nicomēdia built by Nicomēdes. He invited the Gauls to attack Syria.*

*The Gauls defeated before Delphi by Cassander.*

*Theōcritus f. and Lycophron f.*

277 *Ptolemy Philadelphus employed six Jews out of each tribe, selected by Eleazar, to translate the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek, and in return 100,000 captive Jews were released.*

273 *Alexandria was the seat of learning, and in alliance with Rome. Ptolemy seemed desirous that Egypt should emulate Greece in learning, and he laid the foundation of the Alexandrian library. It had in his reign 700,000 volumes, with a Royal Society and a president, somewhat like ours. Demetrius Philæ-*

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.





terus held this office. Ptolemy Philadelphus, who thus favoured learning, was so called ironically, having murdered one brother and banished another! So much for intellectual superiority as regards morals! At the court of this unnatural man was Arātus, Euclid, Aristophānes, Aristarchus, Manētho, &c.

*Epicurus d. Pyrrhus killed at Argos.* The death of this warrior and Abimelech was similar—each fell by the hand of a woman; the end of Æsop was not very different—a bird let fall a shell upon his head.

*Silver money first coined at Rome.*

*First Punic war.*

*The Arundelian marbles.*

*Berosus, the Babylonish historian, f.* He and Plutarch confirm the Deluge by tradition. Sanconiatathon was the oldest eastern historian; Eratosthēnes followed his chronology; it agrees with the Scriptures.

*Parchment made at Pergamos under Eumēnes.*

*Agrigentum captured by Antiochus. (Soter.)*

*Soter gave up Macedon to Gonātas and Thrace to the Gauls.*

*Accession of Antiochus 2nd (Theus.) Ptolemy Soter gave him his daughter Berenice.* The history of Egypt and Syria in this century, especially this marriage, is thought to have so fully accomplished Dan. xi., &c, that Porphyry, a pagan, who lived (A. D.) 300, said the prophecy was written after the events described!

Neither a Pharaoh nor a Balaam, a Porphyry nor a Volney, a Gibbon nor a Hume, can go beyond the command of the living God to say good or evil of their

B. C. A. M.

271

269

264

263

262

260

A. M. B. C.

own mind. Num. xxiv. 13. "The wrath of man praiseth HIM," Ps. vii. 6, "and the ministers of Satan exalt HIS truth and faithfulness." Acts xvi. 17; Luke xiv. 38. See Keith, Bickersteth, and others.

*Duillius gained the first naval victory among the Romans.*

255 *Xantippus made Regulus prisoner.*

250 *Arsaces founded the kingdom of Parthia.*

246 *Ptolemy Philadelphus, or Soter, d. in Egypt.*

*Accession of his son, Ptolemy Evergètes.*

*Antiochus 2nd put away Berenice, and received his former wife Laodice, who poisoned the two first.*

*Ptolemy polluted the Temple by offering sacrifice there.*

243 *Himera b. Callimachus f.: he was a poet. An architect and sculptor of this name is said to have invented the Corinthian capital in the sixth century. (B. C.)*

240 *Asdrubal built Carthagēna. It was this general's wife that threw herself into the flames to escape falling into the hands of the Romans.*

*End of the first Punic war.*

*The Pyrenees fell into the hands of the Carthaginians.*

235 *The Temple of Janus was closed a second time.*

233 *Onias, the high priest, refused Ptolemy the usual tribute.*

227 *Cleomēnes in Sparta. Hamilcar Barcas d.*

223 *Seleucus d. Antiochus the 3rd Great's accession.*

221 *Cleomēnes d. Ptolemy Evergètes d. Dan. xi. 7, 8, 9, fulfilled.*

*An earthquake; it threw down the Colossus at*





*Rhodes.* The height of this extraordinary statue was 7 cubits, or 105 feet. (A.D.) 672 a Jewish merchant bought it of the sixth Saracen emperor, he having conquered Rhodes. The brass weighed 720,000 lbs. after the wear of 894 years, the period from this year.

B. C. A. M.

*Lower Italy became a Roman province.*

*The siege of Saguntum. Decline of the Ptolemies.* 221

*Burning-glass invented.*

*Onias d. Accession of Simon 2nd to the high* 219  
*priesthood.*

*Antiochus master of Syria, Galilee, and Judæa.*

*Second Punic war. Marcellus f. Flaminius f.* 218

*Antiochus 3rd, (the Great,) f.*

*Raphia b. near Gaza. Ptolemy Philopater b.* 217  
*Thrasymène. Æmilius Varro.*

*Flaminius was slain in an ambuscade.*

*Philopater struck in the Temple.*

He was pressing towards "the Holy of Holies" to offer a sacrifice for his success over Antiochus; the priests and Levites lifted up their heart in prayer, and when the intruder had passed the inner court such terror and confusion of mind seized him that he was carried out half dead. The law was, that whoever entered these sacred precincts except the high priest, and he only once a year, should die; yet the Fore-runner of the believer hath opened a living way, through which the meanest subject of all realms may approach *the living* God enthroned in the fulness of His Majesty on high!

The aggressions of Ptolemy against the suffering Jews continued, until the awful displeasure of Jehovah was so manifested that the impious monarch became

A. M. B. C.

terrified, and revoked his barbarous edicts. "No weapon formed against THEE shall prosper." Isaiah liv. 17.

215 *Cannæ b. Philip united with Hannibal.*

212 *Marcellus took Syracuse.*

*Archimēdes slain by mistake.*

211 *First Macedonian war began.*

209 *Sicily became a Roman province.*

206 *India invaded by the Bactrians and Syrians.*

202 *Zama: this battle ended the second Punic war.*

About this time, or rather before, *Ptolemy Philopāter*  
d. *Accession of Ptolemy Epiphānes.*

200 *The Pyrenean peninsula became a Roman province under the name of Hispania.*

#### 2nd CENTURY.

197 *Cyno-cephalé b. Philip III. defeated by the Romans; thus ended the first Macedonian war, which began 211 (B.C.)*

196 *The Ætolians and Achæans made free by the Romans. Dan. viii. 9, 10, 25; Rev. xii. 3.*

*Marcus Lepidus aided Ptolemy Epiphānes,*

189 *Magnesia b. After this battle the decline of the Syrian power was rapid.*

187 *Antiochus the Great III. d. Accession of Seleucus, "the raiser of taxes." Dan. xi. 20.*

Antiochus III. fell as he was plundering the temple of Jupiter Belus, at Elymaïs in Syria.

186 *Sparta destroyed by Philipæmon.*

183 *Philipæmon d. Africanus d. Hannibal d.*

177 *Heliodōrus in the temple.*

He was treasurer to Seleucus, and obeying his







master's iniquitous commands, he went to seize money which Simon, a Benjamite, had told him was there. He was suddenly deprived of his senses, but they were restored at the prayer of Onias.

*Seleucus d. Accession of (Antiochus,) Epiphānes* 175  
also called Epamānes.

*Menelaus, and other apostate Jews, took part with* 169  
*Antiochus*, who most cruelly persecuted those that were faithful. Mattathias, and his son Judas, were among their leaders, and nobly distinguished themselves against the blasphemer.

He is considered to be the Jewish anti-Christ, having profaned the temple he set up in it; the image of Jupiter Olympius; the abomination that maketh desolate. Dan. xi. 31, 32, 33, 40; viii. 26; Num. xxiv. 25.

*Pydna b. This battle ended the kingdom of Ma-* 168  
*cedon, after it had lasted 626 years. Perseus was its last king. This kingdom was foretold by Daniel; the "fourth beast," or Roman empire followed.*

*First library at Rome; was composed chiefly from* 167  
*the spoils of Macedon.*

*Antiochus was compelled to abandon Egypt.*

*Antiochus (Epiphānes) 4th d. Accession of Lysias.* 164  
The death of the first resembled that of Herod and Galerius—"It is a fearful thing to defy the living God!"

*The conquest of Liguria was completed, after a re-* 163  
*sistance to the Roman arms during thirty years.*

*Judas purified the temple.*

*Nicānor, the Syrian general, slain by Judas; the* 161  
*latter sought alliance with Rome, and from that time the power of the Asmonæan princes declined.*

A. M. B. C.

*Judas Maccabæus d. Accession of Jonathan.* He fell overpowered by numbers, headed by Alcimus and Bacchides, generals sent against him by Demetrius, who had usurped the throne of Syria.

160 *Miraculous death of Alcimus.*

Onias, son to Onias 3rd, ought to have succeeded when the wicked Alcimus usurped his rights: Onias then retired into Egypt, and *Ptolemy Philometor* permitted him to build a temple, after the one of Jerusalem, at *Helēopolis*, Dan. xix. 18, 19.

153 *Alexander Balas, who had claimed the throne of Syria, confirmed Jonathan in the high priesthood. He was the first of the Maccabees that filled the office.*

150 *Demetrius, having been deposed, landed at Antioch with only eight friends. Polybius was among them.*

149 *Third Punic war. Alexander Balas married Cleopatra, daughter of Ptolemy Philomētor.*

146 *Carthage razed by Scipio.* Dan. xi. 31. *It is said that the art of turning copper into brass was discovered while the ruins were in fusion, by the admixture of the Corinthian capitals with the Calamine stone.*

*Alexander Balas conquered Ptolemy Philometor; the latter died a few days after.*

143 *Macedon became a Roman province. The precession of the equinox discovered. Also latitude and longitude.*

*Simon Maccabæus coined money.*

*Antiochus 6th d. Tryphon having murdered him, usurped his throne.*

140 *Cleopatra, having been taken by her father from*





*Balas, had married Demetrius. She laid claim to the Syrian crown, and married her brother-in-law, Antiochus 7th (Sidētes.)*

B. C. A. M.

*Tryphon deposed. Accession of Sidētes.*

139

*Simon with his sons, Mattathias and Judas, were murdered by Ptolemy Philomētor at a banquet given in Jericho. Accession of John Hyrcānus. Jerusalem was besieged during the Feast of Tabernacles by Sidētes. Hyrcānus broke open David's tomb to satisfy his demands, and took from it 3,000 talents.*

135

*The first book of Maccabees ended, which contains the history of 40 years.*

134

*The Apocrypha was added to the Greek books of Scripture, and was never in the Hebrew text. These books were received as canonical at the Council of Trent, where so many corruptions were confirmed.*

*Numantia b. Scipio Æmiliānus f. Jugurtha f. Marius f. At this siege the Spaniards vied with their countrymen at Saguntum and Saragossa in bravery and perseverance.*

133

*Establishment of the Parthian influence.*

131

*John Hyrcānus took Shechem; he destroyed the temple on Mount Gerizim, 200 years after Sanballad had built it, and incorporated Edom with the Jewish commonwealth.*

130

*The Romans founded Aix in Provence.*

124

*Conquests in the East by Mithridates the Great. Carthage was rebuilt by order of the Senate.*

123

*Destruction of the Gracchi.*

120

*Cleopatra and Ptolemy the Eighth's accession.*

116

*Conquests in Thrace and Dalmatia by Metellus.*

- |       |       |   |
|-------|-------|---|
| A. M. | B. C. |   |
|       | 113   | <i>The Cimbri invaded Illyria: they were also victorious in Gaul.</i>   |
| 109   |       | <i>The Jugurthine wars.</i> Jugurtha was grandson of Massinissa: the latter is described in the siege of Carthage, "galloping through the ranks at the age of eighty, upon a horse without a saddle!" |
| 107   |       | <i>John Hyrcānus d. Accession of Aristobūlus.</i> <i>The title of king was borne by him.</i> He was the first who assumed the royal authority since the captivity.                                    |
| 106   |       | <i>Aristobūlus d. Accession of Alexander Jannæus.</i> <i>He subdued Ammor, Moab, the Philistines, and Arabians.</i> Ezek. xxv. fulfilled. See Keith on prophecy.                                      |
| 102   |       | <i>Aqua Sextæ and Athësis b.</i><br><i>The Cimbrian wars ended; they had lasted twelve years.</i> Catullus f. Cinna f. Marius f.  |
| 100   |       | <i>Julius Cæsar b.</i>  |
| 99    |       | <i>The age of Metellus.</i> Pontus declared independent. Jannæus took Gaza.   |
|       |       | <i>Dollabella conquered Lusitania.</i>  |
| 95    |       | <i>Tigranes king of Armenia.</i>  |
| 90    |       | <i>Sylla was successful in the social war.</i>  |
| 88    |       | <i>Wars between Marius and Sylla.</i><br><i>The former introduced the eagle, so marked in prophecy, as a standard in the Roman army.</i>  |
|       |       | <i>Cherries in England.</i>   |
| 85    |       | <i>Marius entered Rome.</i>   |
| 83    |       | <i>Sylla took Rome.</i>   |
| 82    |       | <i>Sylla was Dictator,</i> Rev. xvii. 10. <i>Alexander</i>  |
| 79    |       | <i>Jannæus d. Accession of his Queen Alexandra.</i>   |
| 67    |       | <i>Sylla d.</i>   |







*The Sertorian and Spartican wars. Herod, son of Antipäter, an Idumean chief, d.*

B. C. 72  
A. M.

*Pompey ended the Mithridatic wars.*

66

*Egypt was bequeathed to the Romans.*

65

This extraordinary custom of sovereign bequests to Rome tended to a rapid accession of empire, and seemed to hasten the preparation for our Lord's first appearance.

The rapid movements of science and philosophy which mark the present age peculiarly, with many other circumstances, indicate a shortening of the days preparatory to Christ's second coming, when He shall be glorified in his saints, and admired in all them that believe !

*Mithridates destroyed himself.*

64

*Pompey laid siege to Jerusalem.*

*Pompey stripped Hyrcānus of the purple, but bestowed upon him the high-priesthood.*

63

*Cæsar, coming victorious from Spain, obtained the Pontifex Maximus, or high-priesthood.*

In the time of Pompey, a tribe of Scythians called Huns are said to have driven the Goths from the shores of the Danube. The dispossessed nation then travelled northward, and settled in Scandinavia; they, with other savage people, who afterwards came down upon Rome, are said to have been descended from Togarmah.

*Short-hand writing invented by Cicero.*

*Cataline's conspiracy.*

62

*Flux and reflux of the Tides discovered.*

60

*The Indian æra Vicramaditya.*

59

*1st Triumvirate — Cæsar, Pompey, Crassus.*

A. M.	B. C.	
	55	<i>Crassus plundered the Temple, and seized treasures to the amount of 28,000 talents.</i>
		<i>Cæsar's victories in Gaul and Britain.</i>
53		<i>Crassus slain at Carræ. (Haren.)</i>
		<i>Eumènes wintered there when pursued by Antigonus.</i>
49		<i>Hour-glasses invented.</i>
		<i>Wars between Cæsar and Pompey.</i>
48		<i>The Jews take part with Cæsar.</i>
47		<i>Pharsalia b. 30th July. Pompey d.</i>
		<i>Antipäter became ruler of the Jewish state from the indolence of Hyrcānus. They repaired the walls and fortifications of Jerusalem, and Herod, the son of Antipäter, was made governor of Galilee.</i>
46		
45		<i>Cato d. The calendar corrected.</i>
44		<i>Cæsar's triumphant entry into Rome.</i>
		<i>Cæsar b. Rev. xvii. 10. "Seated in his pride near the statue of another ambitious general, formerly his colleague, and the husband of his daughter, but whom he had driven into exile and to death; at the foot of that murdered friend's image, Cæsar's expiring body fell." "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," &amp;c. Walter's England.</i>
43		<i>Horace f. Virgil f. Propertius f.</i>
42		<i>2nd Triumvirate.</i>
		<i>Antipäter poisoned. Philippi b. Livy. Diodōrus Sicūlus. The latter states "that while travelling in Egypt, he heard throughout the country the tradition of an extraordinary ebb, which so dried up the Red Sea that the bottom was seen, and that a violent flow brought back the waters to their usual channel."</i>
40		<i>Antigōnus, aided by the Parthians, deposed his uncle, Hyrcānus, and made himself king.</i>





	B. C.	A. M.
<i>Antigōnus</i> d. <i>Herod's accession</i> . It was this wicked king who married the high priest's beautiful daughter, <i>Mariamne</i> .	37	
<i>Ovid</i> f. <i>Strabo</i> f. <i>Tibullus</i> f.	31	
<i>Actium</i> . <i>Cleopatra</i> d.		
<i>Egypt</i> a Roman province.		
<i>Hircānus</i> (80) murdered.	30	
<i>The temple of Janus</i> closed the 3rd time. <i>Accession of Augustus</i> .	28	
<i>Republican forms</i> virtually ended.	27	
<i>Dedication of Cæsarēa</i> , built by <i>Herod</i> .	10	
<i>Horace</i> d.		
<i>The lunar cycle</i> discovered.		



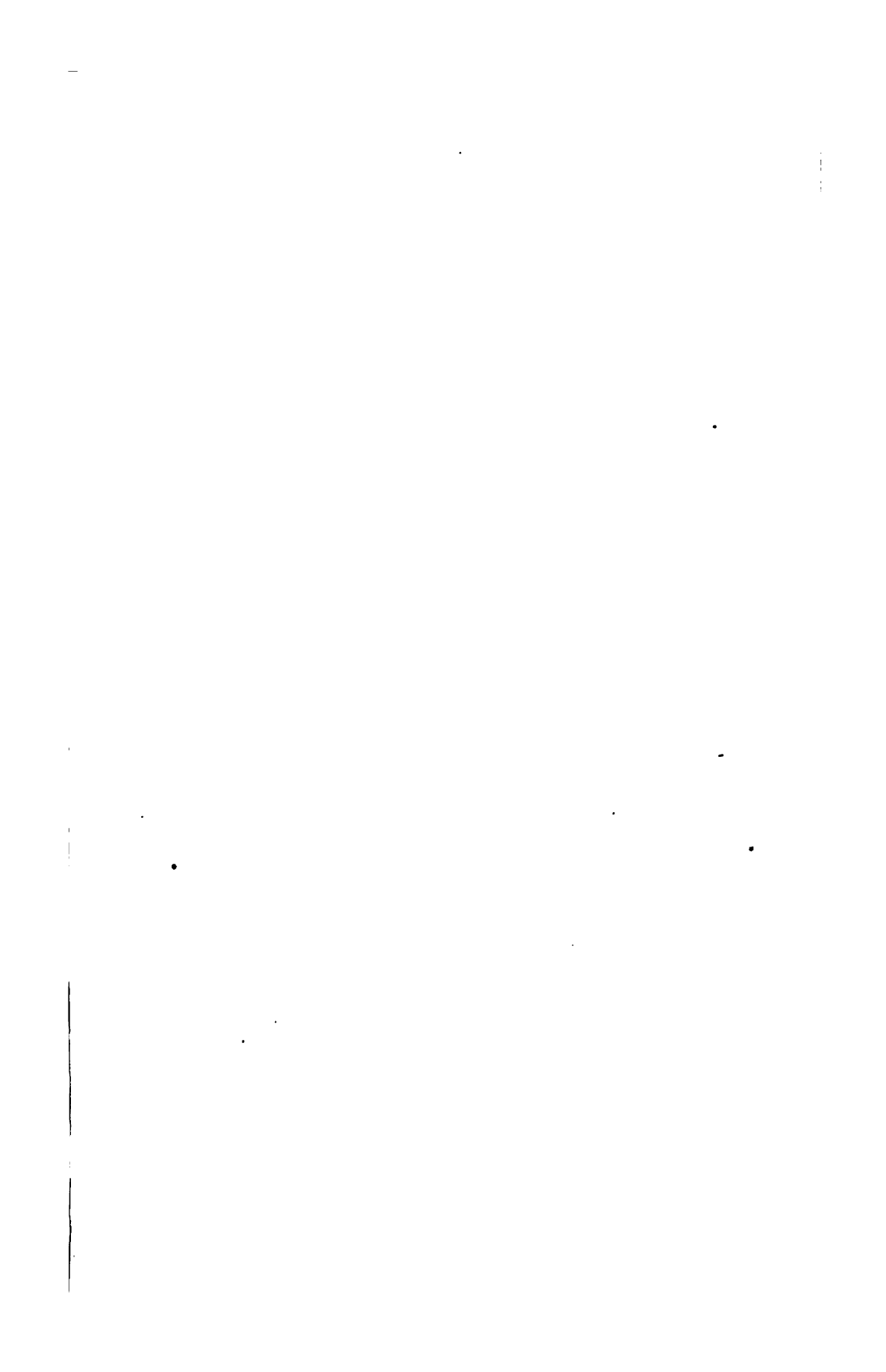




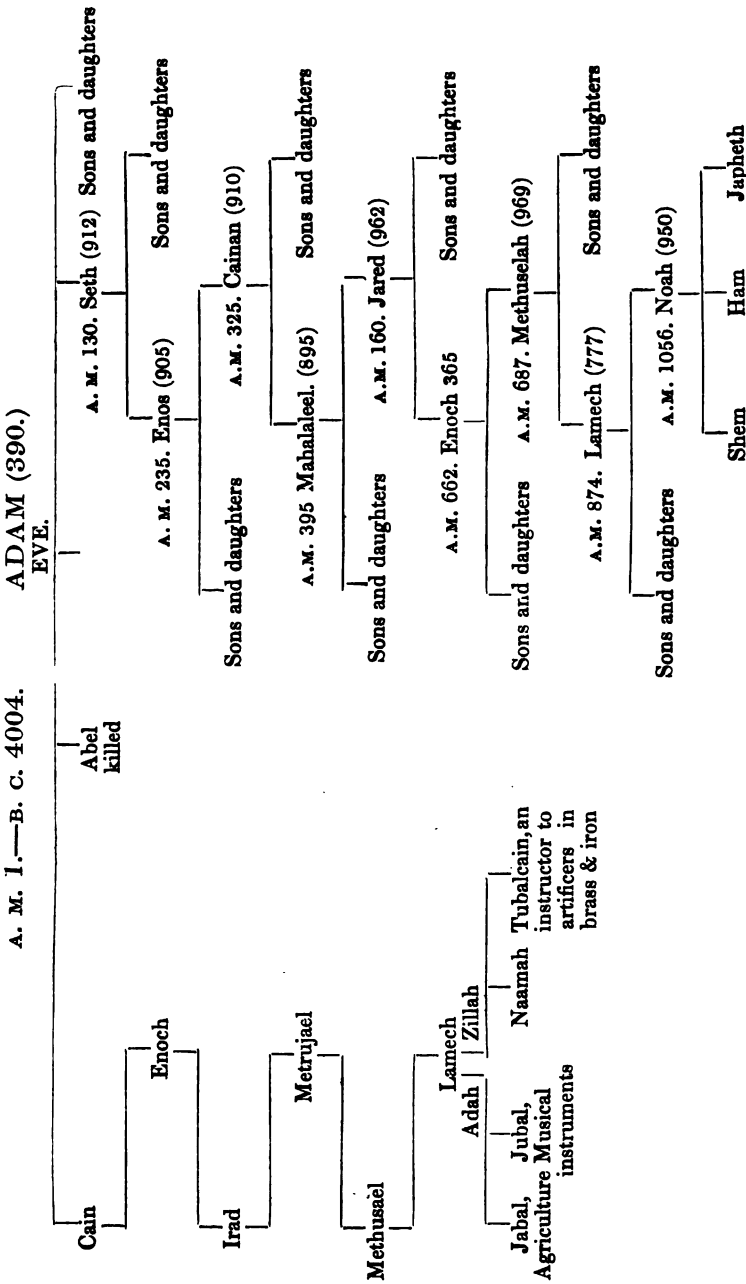


## GENEALOGICAL TABLES.









From the above table we find that a revelation made to Adam might be conveyed down to Adam 2,000 years distance, through two intermediate persons; Adam lived until Methuselah 943 years old, and Shem was about 100 years old when Methuselah died. Adam could personally have instructed eight generations of his children in the works of God. How much surer was tradition under these circumstances, than the written memorials of later years! writing was superfluous. Again, look how God marks the chosen line whence the Messiah was to come in the flesh.

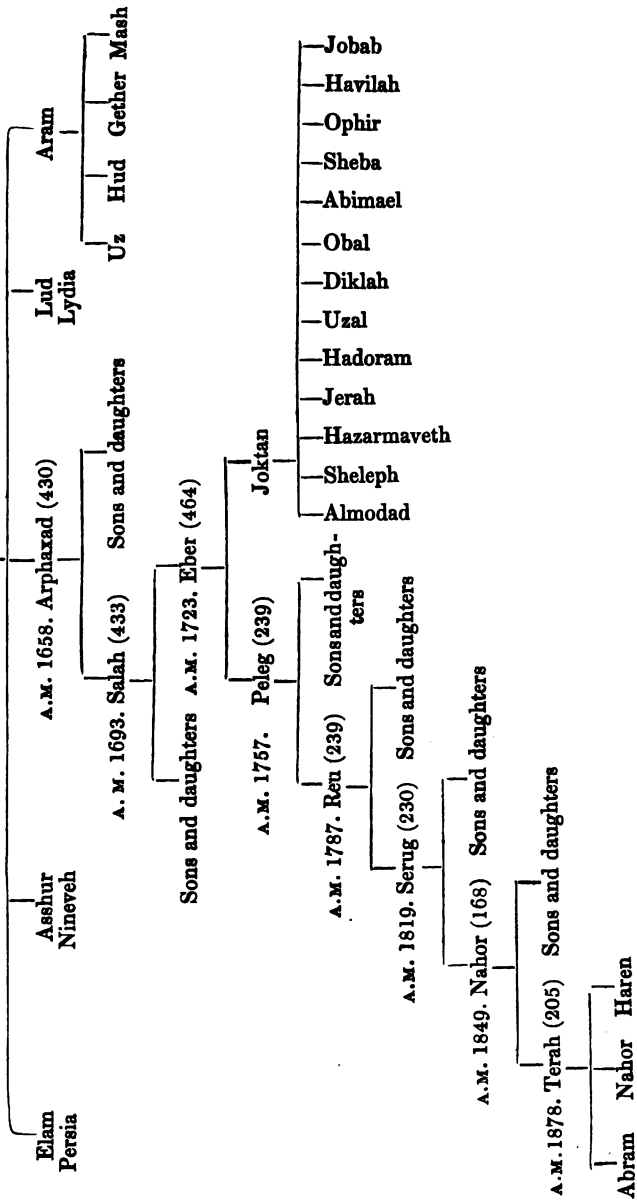


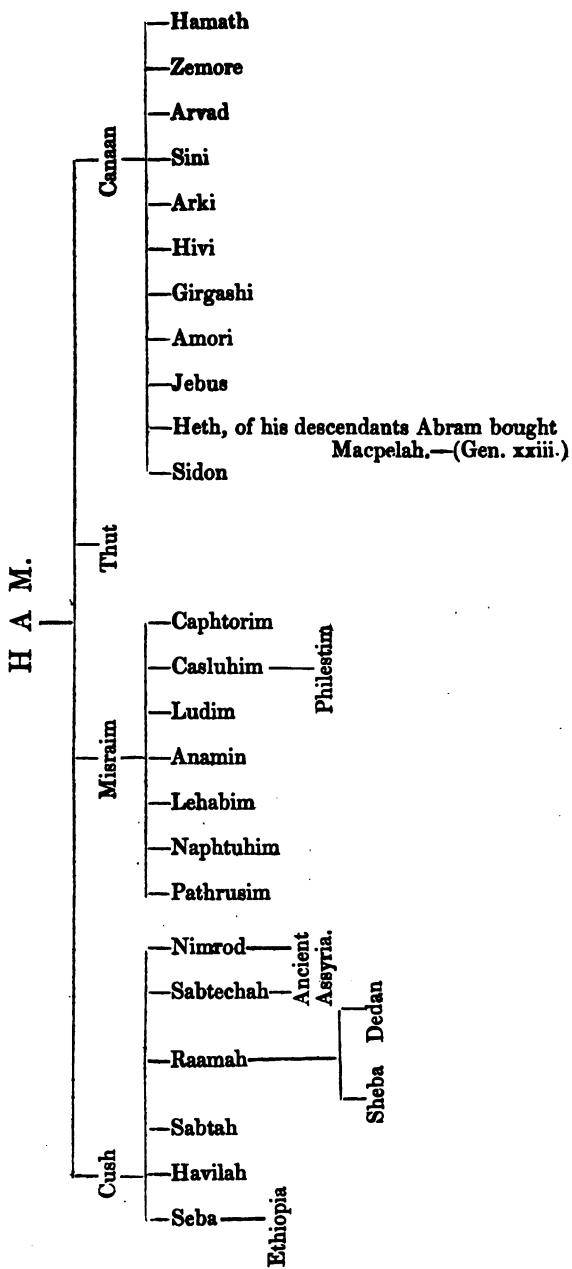


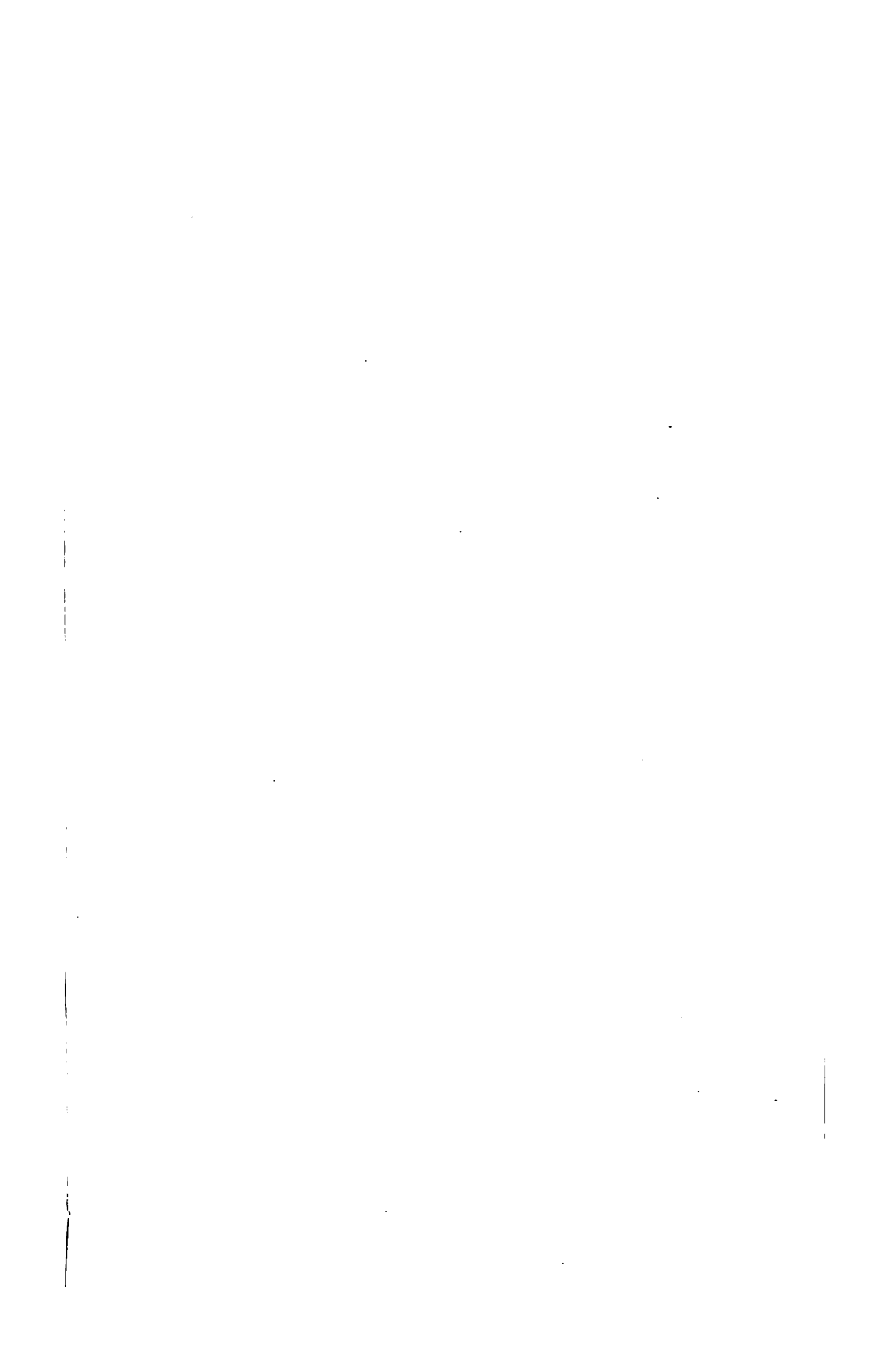




## A. M. 1458. SHEM (600.)

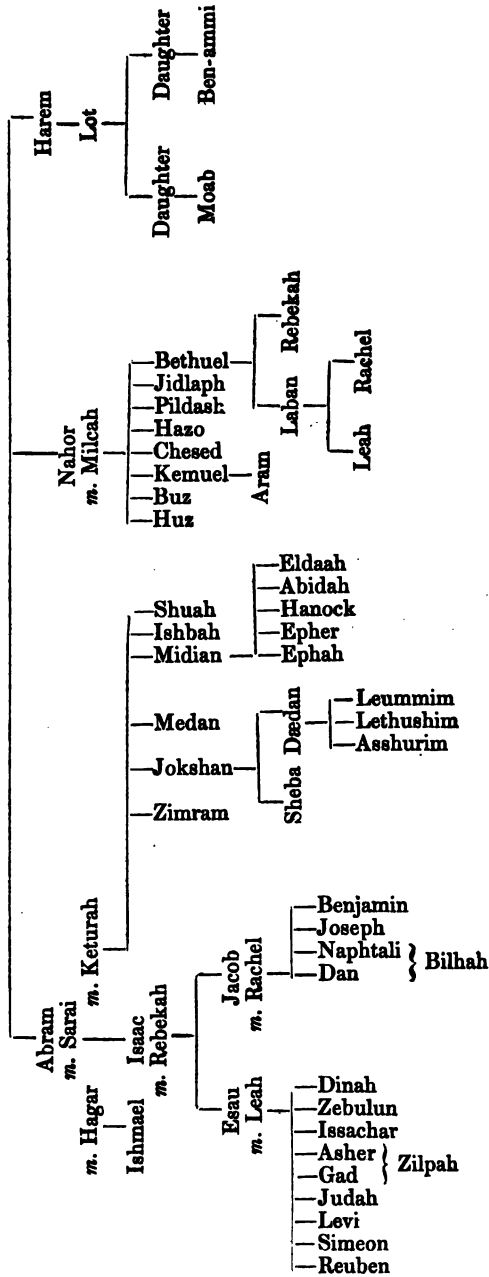








## TERAH.—(205.)



ISHMAEL.

- Kedemah
- Naphish
- Jetur
- Temah
- Hadah
- Massa
- Dumah
- Miskma
- Mibsam
- Adbeel
- Kedar
- Nebajoth

ESAU.

- Korah
- Jaalam
- Jeush
- Reud
  - Nahath
  - Zerah
  - Shammah
  - Mizzah
- Eliphaz
  - Amalek
  - Kenaz
  - Gatam
  - Zephi
  - Omar
  - Tenian







# INDEX.

---

ABDERRHAMA, 12

Abel, 4

Abijah 22

Abraham, 10; his Call, 11; his Faith, its fruits—a pattern to Believers, 11; sought not to make himself a name, but to exalt that of his eternal Benefactor, 12 and 40; his Death, 13; wonderful increase of his seed, 17

Achilles, 45

Actium, 61

Adam, 4; his death, 6

Adrastus, 19

Ægiälus, 9

Ælians, 20

Æra Chandra Gypta, 49

Æsculāpius, 44

Æsop, 51

Africa, 21, 29, 49

Africānus, 51

Agathōcles, 49

Agēnor, 16

Agēsilaus, 45

Agragarian Law, 40

Agriculture—the study introduced by Jabel, 5

Agriquentum, 38, 46, 51

Agrippa, 40

Aix, 57

Ahab, 23

Ahasuērus, 39, 40, 41

Ahaz, 22; his accession, 29; his death, 30

Ahaziah, (Israel) 23

———, (Judah) 24

Alba Longa, 19

Alcīmus, 56

Alcibiades, 43, 44

Alcmæonidæ, 39

Alexander, 42, 43, 45, 46

———, his accession and supremacy; reduced Tyre, Egypt, took Thebes; spared Pindar; founded Alexandria; victorious at Arbēla; burnt Persepolis; and made him self master of Media and Parthia, 47

———, conquered Persia, 48

——— died at Babylon, 48

——— division of his dominions, 49

——— Balus, 56

——— Jannæus, 58

Alexandra, Queen, 58

Alexandria, 48

Allia, battle of the, 45

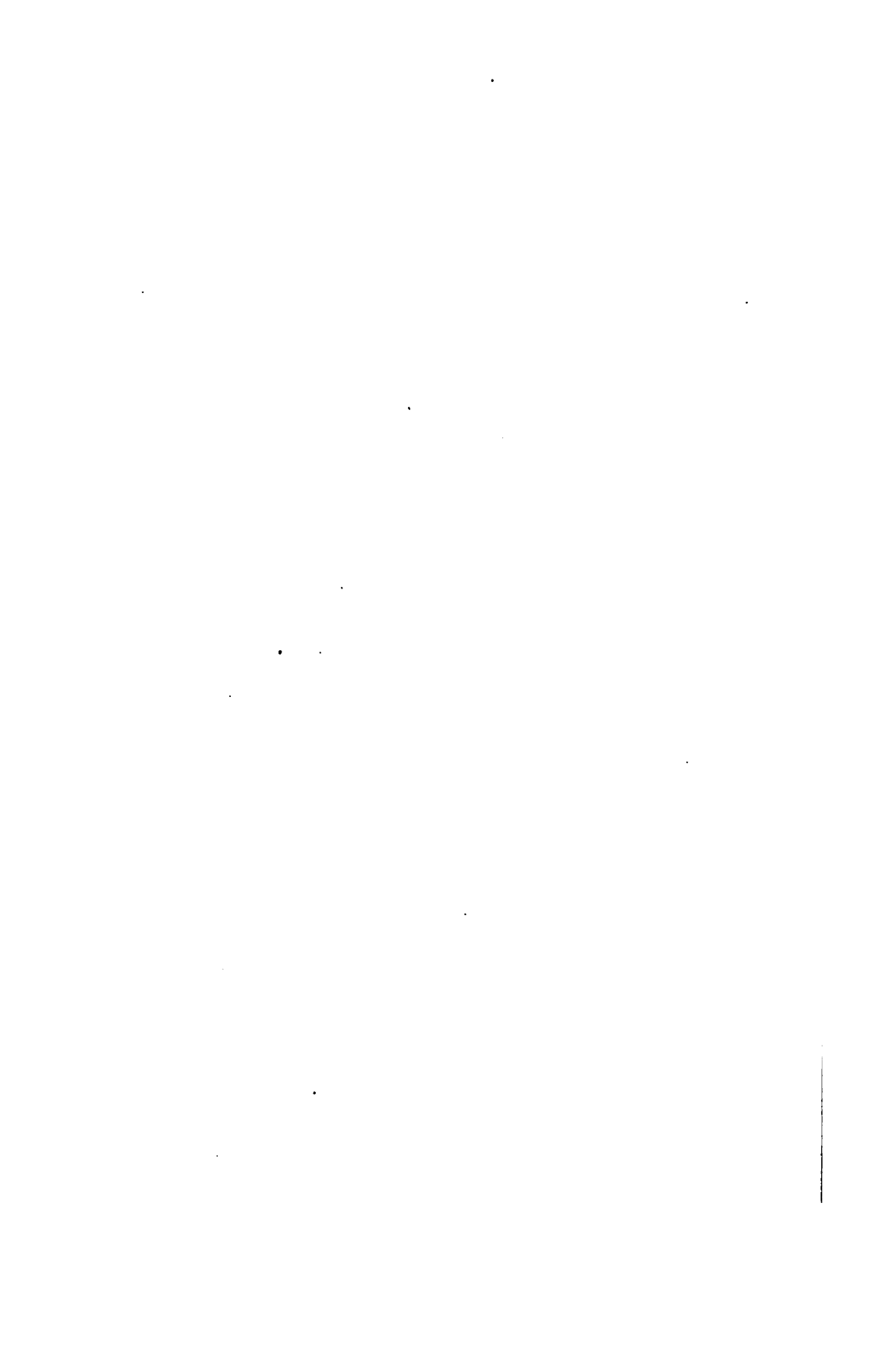
Alyattes, 36

Amaziah, 24

Amenoth 1st, 16

Ammon, 33

- Ammor, 57  
 Amonites, 24  
 Amos, 24, 25, 30  
 Amphictyonic Council, 16  
 Amphipolis, battle of, 42  
 Anacreon, 39  
 Analysis introduced, 46  
 Anatomy, 43  
 Ancus Martius, 33  
 Antigonus, 59, 60  
 Antioch built, 48  
 Antiochus 2nd (Theus.), 51, 52  
 ——— 3rd (the Great,) 52, 53, 54  
 ——— 4th Epiphanes, 55  
 ——— 6th Knethus, 56  
 ——— 7th Sidetes, 57  
 Antipater, 59, 60  
 Apelles, 46  
 Apocrypha, added, 57  
 Apollo's temple built, 16  
 Arabia, 24, 29  
 Arabs, 8, 14  
 Aratus, 51  
 Arbaces, 22, 28, 29  
 Arbela, 47  
 Arcadia, 19  
 Archias founded Corinth, 30  
 Architecture, 18  
 Archimedes, 54  
 Areopagus, 16  
 Argonautic, 19  
 Argos, (founded by Inachus 13,) 24, 51  
 Ariadne, 19  
 Aristarchus, 51  
 Aristides, 42  
 Aristobulus, 58  
 Aristophanes, 43, 51  
 Aristotle, 23, 45  
 Ark, 20  
 Armenia, 58  
 Arsinoë, 18  
 Artebanes, 42  
 Artaphernes, 40  
 Artaxerxes Longimanus, 41, 42, 43.  
 Artemisium, 40  
 Arsaces founded the kingdom of Parthia, 52  
 Asdrubal, 52  
 Asia, 45  
 Asmonean Princes, 55  
 Aschur, 8  
 Assyria, 30  
 Assyrian empire founded, 9  
 ——— ended, 29  
 Astronomical observations, 29  
 Asyages, 36  
 Athaliah's marriage, usurpation, and death, 24  
 Athens, 16, 20, 39, 41  
 Athesis, 58  
 Attica, 14  
 Aquæ Sextæ, 58  
 Avari, 14  
 Baalam, 18, 36  
 Baasha, 23  
 Babel Mandel, 29  
 Babel (Tower of), 8  
 Babylon, 29, 32, 35, 37, 38, 43, 48  
 Babylonish, 33  
 Bactria, 10  
 Baladan, 28  
 Bel or Belus, 3  
 Bela, 12  
 Belésis, 28, 29  
 Belshazzar, 38, 40, 43, 47  
 Benhadad, 23  
 Bethel, 34  
 Bethlehem, 20  
 Bethulia, 33  
 Brahmins, 35  
 Brasidas, 43  
 Brennus, 45  
 Brutus, 39  
 Buddhism, 21  
 Cadmus, 16, 52  
 Cadusha, 58  
 Cadytus, 44  
 Cain, 4  
 Calamine stone, 58  
 Calendar corrected, 60  
 Call of Abraham, 11  
 Calicrates, 44





- Callimæchus, 52  
 Callisthènes, 23, 40, 48  
 Catullus, 58  
 Cumbyses, 38, 39  
 Camillus, 40, 43, 45  
 Canaan, 5, 6  
 Cannæ, battle of, 54  
 Cape of Good Hope, 34  
 Capitol, 39, 52, 56, 59  
 Captivity, 70 years, 35, 39  
 Caranus, 24  
 Carians, 33  
 Carræ, 60  
 Carthage, 40, 46, 56  
 Carthagēna, 52  
 Carthaginians, 30  
 Cassander, 50  
 Cataline's conspiracy, 59  
 Cato, 60  
 Cecrops, 14, 16  
 Chaldees, 10  
 Chares, 49  
 Charma, 8  
 Cherith, the brook, 23  
 Cheronēa, 46  
 Cherries, 58  
 Chersonnesus, 39  
 China, 10  
 Chinese, 10  
 Christ, 1  
 Christians, 49  
 Cicero, 59  
 Cimbrian wars ended, 58  
 Cincinnatus, 42  
 Cinēas, 50  
 Cinna, 58  
 City, the first, 5  
 Clement, 36, 56  
 Cleomēnes, 52  
 Cleombrôtus, 45  
 Cleopatra, 61  
 Cnidus, 45  
 Code of maritime laws, the first, 23  
 Codrus, 20  
 Cæsar, 60  
 Cæsarēa, 61  
 Collatinus, 39  
 Colchia, 19  
 Colossus of Rhodes, 49  
 ——— thrown down, 52  
 Compass, 20  
 Confucius, 37  
 Conon, 44  
 Consuls, 39  
 Corcyra, 29  
 Coreyrians, 33  
 Corinthians, 29, 32, 52  
 Corinthian capital, 56  
 Coriôlānus, 40  
 Council of Trent, 57  
 Crassus, 59, 60  
 Creation, 1  
 Croesus, 38  
 Ctesias, 43  
 Curiatii, 33  
 Cyaxâres, 33, 36, 38  
 Cyclades, 18  
 Cyclopic, 18  
 Cymon, 41  
 Cyprus, 41  
 Cyrus, 38, 39  
 ——— the younger, 44  
 Cyzicus, 43  
 Damascus, 21, 29  
 Danâus, 16  
 Dardānus founded Troy, 17; Died 18  
 Darius, 38, 39, 41, 43  
 Datis, 40  
 David's birth, accession, death, &c., 20,  
 32, 57  
 Deborah, 10, 19  
 Decemvirs, 42  
 Decius, 46  
 Decline of the Ptolemies, 53  
 Dejôces, 30, 33  
 Delos, 16  
 Delphi, 16, 43, 46, 50  
 Deluge (confirmed), 7, 51  
 Demetrius, Poliorcētes, 16, 49, 56  
 Demosthenes, 46  
 Dentâtus, 42  
 Deucalion's flood, 16  
 Diana's Temple burnt, 45

- Dictator Camillus, 40, 43  
 Dido, 24  
 Diodorus Siculus, 60  
 Diomedes, 20  
 Dionysius, 44, 45  
 Dædalus, 18  
 Dollabella, 58  
 Draco, 33  
 Dionysius, 44, 45  
  
 Ecbatana, 30  
 Eclipse, 36  
 Edom, 57  
 Egos Potāmus, 43  
 Egypt, kingdom of, 9, 14, 17, 20, 31,  
     33, 37, 38, 39, 41, 45, 47, 49, 51,  
     52, 55, 59, 61  
 Egyptian, 14, 29, 40  
 Egyptus, 16  
 Elah, 23  
 Elath, 29  
 Eleazar, 49, 50  
 Elgin marbles, 43  
 Eli, 20  
 Eliashib, 41  
 Elijah, 22, 23, 37  
 Elimais, 54  
 Empire, Babylonian, 33  
     —, Persian, 38  
 Encaustic painting, 47  
 England, 26  
 Engraving, the art of, 17  
 Enoch, 5, 6  
 Enos, 6  
 Enotri, 14  
 Epamānes, 55  
 Epaminondas, 45  
 Epicurus, 5  
 Epiphānes, 55  
 Equinox, 56  
 Eratosthenes, 5  
 Erichseithon, 16  
 Erichthonius, 18  
 Essarhaddon, 33  
 Esau, 13  
 Eschines, 32, 46  
 Eschylus, 39, 40  
  
 Essenes, 50  
 Esther, 41, 42  
 Eteobcles, 19  
 Ethiopia, 23  
 Eumēnes, 51, 60  
 Euripides, 40  
 Eurymedon, 41  
 Eve, 4  
 Evil Merodach, 38  
 Ezion-geber, 23  
 Ezra, 35, 42, 49  
  
 Fabricius, 50  
 Fall, 3  
 February, 29  
 First Astronomical Observation made  
     at Babylon, 29  
     — Book of Maccabees, 57  
     — City, 5  
     — Coin, 51  
     — Consuls, 39  
     — Dictator, 40  
     — Library, 55  
     — of the Maccabees (Jonathan), 56  
     — Macedonian War, 54  
     — Messenian War, 29  
     — Naval Victory, 52  
     — Prophet, 20  
     — Punic War, 51, 53  
     — Sacred War, 46  
     — Sacrifice, 4  
     — Samnite War, 46  
     — Sea Fight, 33  
     — Sun Dial, 49  
     — Triumvirate, 59  
 Flaminius, 53  
 Flood, Deucalion's, 16  
 Flood, Ogýges, 14  
 Fohi, 10  
 Forerunner, 53  
  
 Galatia, 50  
 Galerius, 55  
 Galilee, 39, 53  
 Gallo Grecia, 50  
 Gaul, 50, 58, 60  
 Gaza, 53, 58  
 Gelon, 41







Gentiles, 15  
 Gerizim, Mount, 57, 42  
 Gibbon, 51  
 Gideon, 19  
 Gilead, 42  
 Glass, 16  
 Gonātus, 51  
 Greece, 14, 49  
 Greeks, 14  
 Gypta Chandra, 49  
  
 Habakkuk, 34, 37  
 Habor, 30  
 Haggai, 39  
 Hagar, 12  
 Halah, 30  
 Ham, 8, 9  
 Hamilcar Barcas, 52  
 Hamilcar, 41  
 Hannibal, 50, 54  
 Harp invented, 54  
 Hazael, 23  
 Hebrew language, 37  
 Hebrew scripture, 59  
 Hebrews, 4  
 Heliodōrus, 59  
 Helēpōlis invented, 49  
 Heliōpolis, 56  
 Heraclidæ, 20  
 Herod, 55, 59, 60  
 Herodōtus, 38, 40  
 Hesiod, 43  
 Hezekiah, 30, 31, 32  
 Himēra, 41, 52  
 Hinnom, 29  
 Hippias, 39, 40  
 Hipparchus, 23, 39  
 Hippocrātes, 43  
 Hiram, 21, 23  
 Hispania, 51  
 Holofernes, 33  
 Homer, 23  
 Horatii, 33  
 Horace, 60, 61  
 Hosea, 24, 80  
 Hoshea, 22  
 Hour-glass invented, 60

H. White, 15  
 Hume, 51  
 Hyrcanus, 57, 59  
 Hyksos, 10, 13  
  
 Icārus, 18  
 Idomenēus, 19  
 Idumean, 59  
 Illyria, 58  
 Inachus, 18  
 India, 10, 17, 20, 21, 39, 49, 54  
 Indian, 59  
 Indus, 10, 30  
 Ionians, 14  
 Iphigenia, 19  
 Isaac, 12, 18  
 Isaiah, 24, 28, 29, 31, 38, 54  
 Isaiah xxii., 47  
 Ishmael, 12  
 Isocrātes, 42, 46  
 Israel, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 28,  
     29, 30, 32  
 Israelites, 16, 17  
 Issus, battle of, 47  
 Italy, 45  
 —, Lower, 14, 50, 53  
 Ithobel, 24  
  
 Jabel, 6  
 Jacob's Star, 36  
 Jaddua, 46  
 Jair, 19  
 Jason, 19  
 Jared, 5  
 Joash, 24  
 Jehoash, 24  
 Jehoahaz, 34  
 Jehoida, 41  
 Jehoikin, 37  
 Jehoikim, 34, 37  
 Jehoram, 24  
 Jehoshaphat, 23  
 Jehovah, 21, 35  
 Jehu, 24  
 Jephthah, 19  
 Jeremiah's prophecy, 33  
 ——— condemnation, 34

- Jericho, 18  
 Jeroboam, 22, 23, 24, 25, 34  
 Jerusalem, 24, 37, 41  
 Jews, 33  
 Jezebel, 23  
 Job, 17  
 Joel, 33  
 Johanan, 46  
 Joseph, 19  
 Josiah, 22, 33, 34  
 Josephus, 43  
 Jotham, 40  
 Jubal, 5  
 Jubilee, 43  
 Judah, 22, 37  
 Judea, 42  
 Judith, 33  
 Judges, 20  
  
 Kalmuk Tartars, 6  
 Kir, 30  
  
 Laborosarchod, 38  
 Labyrinth, 18  
 Lacamin, 6, 61  
 Lacedæmon, 20  
 Lamech, 5, 7  
 Latitude, 56  
 Laws, 17, 23, 24, 42  
 Lemnos, 18  
 Leotychides, 41  
 Leuctra, battle of, 45  
  
 Maccabeus (Judas) Maccabees, 56, 57  
 Macedon, 24, 39, 41, 47, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56  
 Macedonian, 47, 54  
 Magnesia, battle of, 54  
 Mahaleleel, 5, 6  
 Mahomedans, 49  
 Mahomet, 12  
 Malachi, 43, 45  
 Man, 3, 34  
 Manasseh, 32, 33  
 Mandane, 36  
 Manlius, 45  
 Martinēa, battle of, 45  
  
 Marathon, battle of, 40  
 Marcellus, 53, 54  
 Marcus Lepidus, 54  
 Mardonius, 41  
 Mariamne, 61  
 Marius, 57, 58  
 Mars, 16  
 Marseilles founded, 37  
 Mattathias, 40, 55, 57  
 Mausolus, 45  
 Maximus, Pontifex, 59  
 Mede, 28, 38  
 Media, 29, 38, 39, 47  
 Medicine introduced, 43  
 Mediterranean, 18, 23  
 Megiddo, 34  
 Me hunims, 24  
 Memnon, 13  
 Memphis, 13, 14  
 Menahem, 25, 28  
 Menelaus, 55  
 Menenius, 40  
 Menes, 9  
 Mermnadae, 31  
 Merodach, Evil, 38  
 Messinian War, 20  
 Metals worked, 5  
 Marcellus, 57, 58  
 Methusaleh, 5, 7  
 Mēton, 43  
 Micah, 28, 32  
 Miltiades, 39, 41  
 Minos, 18  
 Minotaur, 18  
 Misraim, or Meari, 9, 13  
 Mithridates, 57, 59  
 Mithridatic Wars, 57, 59  
 Mnemon, Artaxerxes, 43  
 Moab, 31, 58  
 Moeris, 16  
 Mordecai, 39  
 Moses, 13, 18, 33  
 Mount Gerizim, 41, 57  
 ——— Moriah 21, 24  
 ——— Sinai, 17  
 Mycalé, 40

1



- Nabonadius, 38  
 Nabonassar, 22  
 Nabopolassar, 33  
 Nabuchodonosor, 33  
 Nadab, 23  
 Nahum, 24, 30, 32, 33  
 Naphtali, 30  
 Neapölis, 20  
 Nebuchadnezzar, 35, 38, 40, 48  
 Necho, Pharaoh, 34, 37  
 Nehemiah, 35, 41, 43, 49  
 Nehushtan, 31  
 Nelson, 45  
 Nereglissar, 38  
 New Jerusalem, 29  
 Nicanor, 55  
 Nicätor (Seleucus), 50  
 Nicias, 43  
 Nicomædes, 50  
 Nicomédia, 50  
 Nimrod, 9, 11  
 Nineveh, 8, 10, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32  
 Ninus, 10  
 Nisroch, 31  
 Nitöcris, 22, 40  
 Noah, 6, 7, 8, 10  
 Nomade, 14  
 Nothus (Darius), 43  
 Numantia, 57  
 Numa Pompilius, 31, 33  
  
 Obadiah, 37, 38  
 Ochus, 46  
 Ödipus, 19  
 Ölians, 20  
 Ögýges flood, 14  
 Olympic Games, 25  
 Omniscience, 5  
 Omri, 23  
 Onias, 52, 53, 55, 56  
 Ophra (Pharaoh), 38  
 Organ, 5  
 Orontes, 48  
 Osiris, 9  
 Othniel, 18  
 Ovid, 61  
  
 Pactolus, 40  
 Padua Paron, 8  
 Palestine, 40  
 Palmyra, 13  
 Pamphilus, 46  
 Pantheon Games, 23  
 Pantheon, 35  
 Papirius (Censor), 48  
 Papyrus, 48  
 Parchment, 51  
 Parsees, 36  
 Parthia, 47, 52  
 Parthian influence established, 57  
 Parthians, 60  
 Paul, St., 47  
 Pausias, 46  
 Pecyle of Athens, 43  
 Pekah, 28, 29  
 Pekahiah, 28  
 Pelasgi, 14  
 Pelasgus, 19  
 Peleg, 8  
 Pelopidas, 45  
 Peloponnesian War, 43, 46  
 Pelusium, 14  
 Pentus, 16  
 Pentateuch, 18  
 Perdiccas, 48  
 Pergamos, 50, 51  
 Pericles, 42, 43  
 Persepolis, 47  
 Persia, 21, 29, 41  
 Persian empire, 37, 38, 40, 47  
 ——— wars, 40  
 Persius, 54  
 Peter, 4  
 Pharaoh, 14, 16, 31, 34, 37, 38  
 Pharisees, 50  
 Pharsalia, 60  
 Phidias, 43  
 Phidon, 24  
 Philadelphus, 50  
 Philäris, 38  
 Philëterus, 50  
 Philip, 46, 47, 54  
 Philippi, 60

- Philistines, 11, 18, 20, 58  
 Philomêlus, 46  
 Philopœmon, 54  
 Phocæans, 37, 38  
 Phocion, 48  
 Phœnicia, 41  
 Phœnician, 13, 16, 40  
 Phoenix, 45  
 Phraortes, 33  
 Phrygian, 38  
 Physician, 43  
 Pileser, (Tiglath,) 22, 28, 29, 30, 48  
 Pilgrimage, 17  
 Pindar, 40, 47  
 Pisistratidæ, 39  
 Pisistratus, 23, 39  
 Plains of Marathon, 40  
 Plato, 43, 44, 45, 46  
 Platea, 40  
 Plutarch, 7, 51  
 Poliorcètes, 49  
 Polybius, 56  
 Polygnôtus, 43  
 Polysperchon, 49  
 Pompey, 59, 64  
 Pompilius (Numa), 31  
 Pontifex Maximus, 59  
 Porphyry, 51  
 Porsenna, 18, 39  
 Porus, 48  
 Posts, 39  
 Praxitêles, 47  
 Prayer, 31  
 Priam, 19  
 Prideaux, 41  
 Priest, 9, 28  
 Priscus (Tarquinius), 34  
 Promêtheus, 14  
 Promise, 3  
 Propertius, 60  
 Prophecy, 13, 14, 18, 24, 25, 28, 29,  
     30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 45  
 Prophet, 9, 37, 43  
 Protogênes, 47  
 Provence, 57  
 Psammeticus, 33, 39  
 Ptolemy, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54  
 Public worship,  
     Pul, 24, 28, 32  
 Punic War, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56  
 Pydna, 54  
 Pyrenees, 52  
 Pyrenean Peninsula, 54  
 Pyrrhus, 50, 51  
 Pythagôras, 36, 37, 40  
 Pythian Games, 19  
 Queen Alexandra, 53  
     — Esther, 41  
     — Nitôcris, 41  
 Rahab, or Rib, 13  
 Raiser of taxes, 54  
 Ram's horn, 13  
 Raphia, 53  
 Rebecca, 13  
 Rechabites, 35  
 Red Sea, 13, 30  
 Regulus, 52  
 Rehoboam, 22  
 Republican Forms, 35  
 Retreat of 10,000, 44  
 Revolt of ten tribes, 22  
 Rezin, 21  
 Rhadamanthus, 18  
 Rhodes, 49, 53  
 Rhodians, 23  
 Riblah, 37  
 Roman, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60  
 Rome, 28, 33, 39, 40, 42, 50, 51, 58  
 Royal Society, 50  
 Ruth, 18  
 Sacred War, 46  
 Sacrifice, 4  
 Sadducees, 50  
 Saguntum (Siege of), 53, 57  
 Salâmis, 40, 43  
 Salvation, 27  
 Samaria, 30, 32, 43  
 Samaritans, 42  
 Samnite War, 46  
 Samson, 19, 20  
 Samuel, 20







- Sanballad, 41, 51  
 Sanconlathon, 51  
 Sanctuary, 43  
 Saos-Duchinus, 33  
 Saragossa, 57  
 Sarah, 12  
 Sarai, 10  
 Sardanapālus, 28, 29  
 Sardis, 40, 44  
 Sargon, 31  
 Saul, 20  
 Saxons, 22  
 Scandināvia, 59  
 Scipio, 56  
 ——— Æmiliānus, 57  
 Scythian, 14, 15, 33, 59  
 Sea (Red), 29, 34, 60  
 ——— fight, 33  
 Seleucia built, 49  
 Seleucidæ Æra, 49  
 Seleucus, 48, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55  
 Semirāmis, 10, 40  
 Sennacherib, 31  
 Septuagint, 50  
 Serpent (Brazen), 31  
 Sertorius, 59  
 Sesostris, 12, 15  
 Seth, 5, 6  
 Seventy years of weeks, 42  
 Shallum, 25  
 Shalmanesar, 22, 30, 48  
 Shechem, 57  
 Shem, 8, 9, 13  
 Shepherd, 36  
 ——— kings, 10, 13  
 Sherma, 8  
 Shinar (plains of), 11  
 Shishak, 22  
 Short-hand writing invented, 59  
 Shuckford, 10  
 Sicily, 54  
 Sicinias, 42  
 Sictilus, 6  
 Sicyon, 9, 20  
 Siddim, 11  
 Sidon, 12  
 Sidonian, 19  
 Siege of Nineveh, 33  
 Silver money, 51  
 Simeon, 49, 53, 55, 56, 57  
 Simonides, 37  
 Sinai, 17  
 Sir, or Tir, 13  
 Sisera, 19  
 Sisyphus, 18  
 Spain, 21  
 Spaniards, 57  
 Sparta, 14, 54  
 Spartan War, 43, 45  
 Spartican War, 59  
 Social War, 58  
 Socrātes, 43, 44  
 Sodom, 12  
 Sogdia, 47  
 Solomon, 13, 20, 21, 22, 38  
 Solon, 38  
 Sophōcles, 40, 42  
 Soter, 51  
 Souf, 13  
 Spirit, 1, 2, 3, 4  
 Stadium, 26  
 Stagira, 44  
 St. Geneviève, 35  
 ——— Paul, 47  
 Strabo, 36, 61  
 Stranger kings, 14  
 Strymon river, 44  
 Sun-dial, 49  
 Superbus (Tarquinius), 40  
 Susa, 35  
 Sylla, 58  
 Syracuse, 30, 44  
 Syria, 13, 23, 28, 29, 50, 53, 55  
 Tabernacle (feast of), 57  
 Table, 27  
 Tables of stone, 17  
 Tables (twelve), 42  
 Tadmor, 13  
 Talents, 57, 60  
 Tarpēian Rock, 45  
 Tarquinius (Lucius), 38  
 ——— (Priscus), 34  
 ——— (Superbus), 39  
 Tartars, 6

- Temple, 20, 24, 33, 38, 39, 42, 43, 45, 52, 53, 54, 56, 60, 61  
 Ten thousand, 44  
   — tribes, 22  
 Terah, 10  
 Thales, 33, 36  
 Thasos, 43  
 Thautmosis, 14  
 Thebais, 13  
 Theban, 45  
 Thebes, 16, 18, 31, 32, 47  
 Themistocles, 40  
 Theocritus, 50  
 Thermopylae, 16, 40  
 Theseus, 19  
 Thespis, 37  
 Thessaly, 14, 16  
 Thesis, 51  
 Thrace, 39, 49, 51, 57  
 Thrasybulus, 44  
 Thrasymene, 53  
 Thucydides, 42, 43, 45  
 Thymbra, 36  
 Tibes, 18  
 Tibullus, 61  
 Tides, 59  
 Tiglath Pileser, 22, 28, 29, 30, 48  
 Tigranes, 58  
 Tigris, 30  
 Timoleon, 46  
 Timotheus, 46  
 Tir, or Tyre, 13, 16, 19, 21, 23, 38, 47  
 Titus Lartius, 40  
 Tobit, 30  
 Togarmah, 59  
 Tower of Babel, 8, 12  
 Trent (Council of), 57  
 Tribes, 22  
 Tribunes, 41  
 Trinity, 6  
 Triumvirate, 59, 60  
 Triune God, 1  
 Trojan War, 19, 41  
 Troy, 17, 19, 45  
 Trumpet, 18, 27  
 Truth, 4  
 Tryphon, 56  
 Tubal Cain, 5  
 Tullus Hostilius, 33  
 Turkish empire, 13  
 Turks, 14  
 Twelve tables, 42  
 Tyrants, 43, 46  
 Tyre, *see* Tir.  
 Tyrian dye, 47  
 Tyrtæus, 33  
 Upper Egypt, 13  
 Ur, 10  
 Uzziah, 24  
 Varro Æmilius, 58  
 Vasco di Gama, 34  
 Vei, 45  
 Venice, 47  
 Vespasian, 35  
 Vicramaditya, 59  
 Virgil, 60  
 Vishna, 3  
 Vision (Jacob's), 14  
 Volney, 61  
 War, (1st Macedonian), 54  
   — (Marcus and Sylla), 58  
   — (1st Messenian), 29  
   — (Mithridatic), 59  
   — (2nd Peloponnesian), 42  
   — with Persenna, 39  
   — (1st Punic), 51—53  
   — (2nd do.), 53, 54  
   — (3rd do.), 56  
   — (1st Sacred), 46  
   — (1st Samnite), 46  
   — (Spartan), 45  
   — (Trojan), 19, 41  
 Wars (Jugurthine), 58  
 Welch, 13  
 Whabeas, 13  
 White (H.), 15, 23  
 Wilberforce, 5, 45  
 Wolfe, 45  
 Xantippus, 41—52

Xenophon, 44  
Xerxes, 10, 39, 41  
—— 2nd, 43  
—— Leonidas, 40, 41  
Xeuxis, 40

Zachariah, 25  
Zama, 54  
Zedekiah, 37  
Zephaniah, 33, 34, 35, 39  
Zerah, 23  
Zerrubbabel, 37  
Zimri, 23  
Zoroaster, 86

Genesis.

	Page
i. 2.....	2
ii. 7.....	2
ii. 17 .....	3
iii. 15 .....	3
iv. 22, 26 .....	5
vi. 2 .....	6
ix. 25—27 .....	8
x. 11 .....	8
xi. ....	9
xiii. 9 .....	11
xiv. 23 .....	11
xv. 13 .....	17
xvi. 12.....	12
xvii. 20 .....	13
xxi. 13 .....	13
xxiii. ....	12
xl. ....	14

Exodus.

i. 8.....	16
iii. ....	1
xii. 40.....	17
xxiii. 21.....	2
xxv. 40.....	17
xxix. ....	38

Numbers.

xxiv. 17.....	18, 36
—— 13 .....	52
—— 27 .....	55

Judges.

xi. 34—40.....	19
----------------	----

1 Samuel.

xxi. 4 .....	20
xxv. 1 .....	20

2 Samuel.

ii. 4 .....	20
v. 7.....	20
vii. 2.....	20

1 Kings.

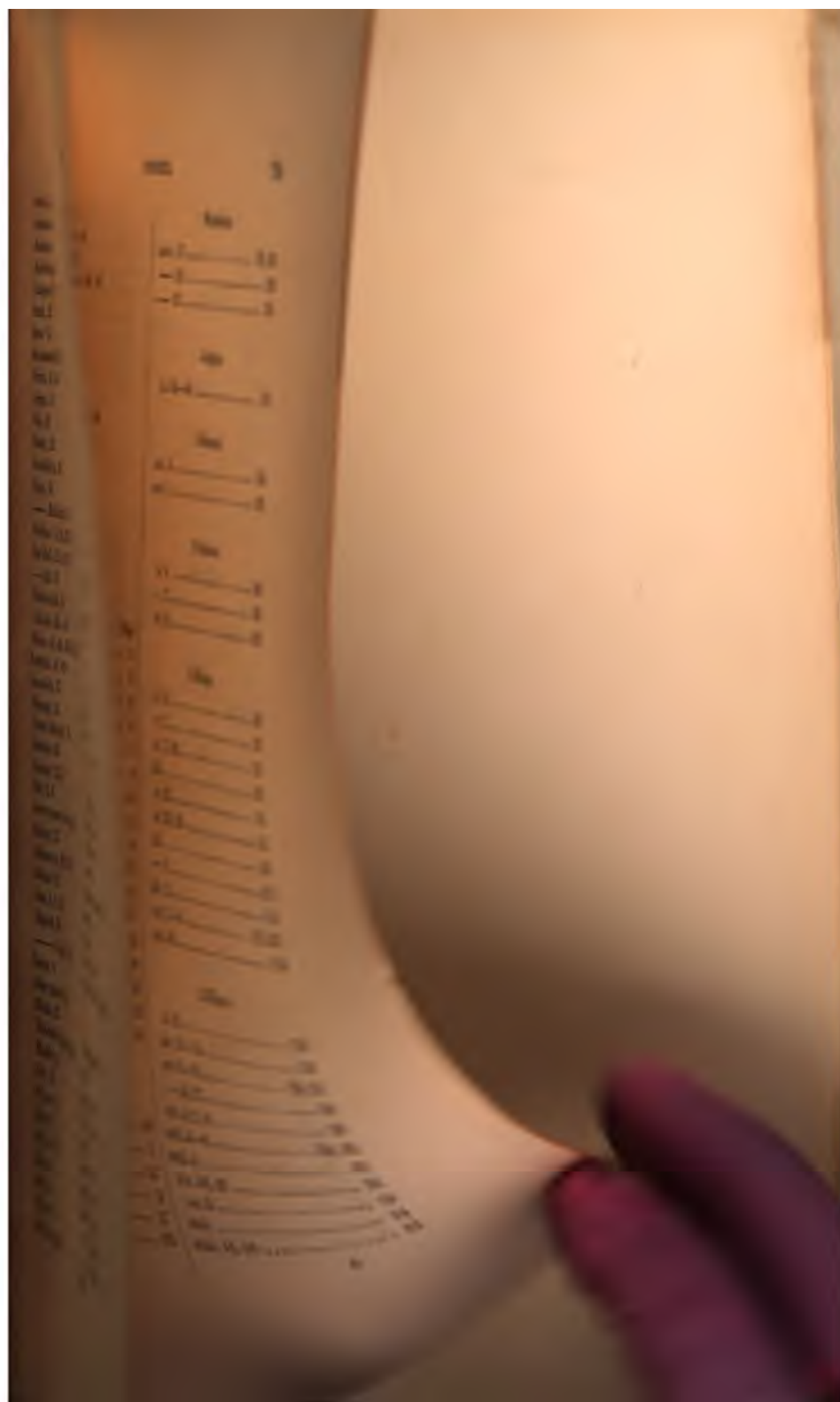
ii. 11 .....	20
v. 7 .....	21
vi. 7, 38.....	21
viii. ....	20
x. 22.....	21
xi. 23, 24.....	21
xii. ....	20
— 1 .....	22
xiii. 2.....	34
xv. 1—8.....	22, 23
xvi. 31.....	23

2 Kings.

ii. 11 .....	24
xiv. 11—14.....	24
xv. 8—11.....	25, 31
— 16, 17 .....	30
xvi. 6, 7, 8.....	29
xvii. 4—6.....	30, 32
xviii. 4 .....	31
xix. 36, 37 .....	31
xx. 2 .....	13
xxii. ....	34
xxiii. 15, 16.....	34

Wm  
White  
White (H  
Wilkinson,  
Wells 45

~~Exempt~~ 41-504



1 Chronicles.		Jeremiah.	
v. 2 .....	30	xxii. 19 .....	37
2 Chronicles.		xxxvi. ....	35
iii. ....	37	xxxvii. ....	37
ix. 23 .....	21	xxxix. ....	37
xxviii. 1—6 .....	29	xlvi. ....	38
xxxv. ....	34	li. ....	38
xxxvi. ....	35	lxiii. ....	38
— 14—17 .....	37	Ezekiel.	
Ezra.		xii. 13 .....	37
iv. 6 .....	39	xiv. ....	46
Nehemiah.		xxv. ....	58
xii. ....	43	xxvi. ....	38
xiii. 28 .....	42	xxix. ....	38
Esther.		— 15 .....	39
iv. 16 .....	40	xxx. 13 .....	46
Job.		xxxvii. ....	30
xix. 23, 24 .....	17	Daniel.	
Psalms.		ii. 32 .....	47
vii. 6 .....	52	— 37, 38 .....	35
lxxxvii. 4 .....	13	— 40 .....	47
lxxxix. 10 .....	13	v. ....	38
Ecclesiasties.		vii. 6 .....	43, 45, 47, 49
vii. 29 .....	3	— .....	55
Isaiah.		viii. 5 .....	47
vii. 8 .....	21, 29	— 8, 22 .....	49
xv. ....	31	— 9, 19, 25 .....	54
xvi. ....	31	— 11 .....	46
xvii. ....	32	— 14 .....	42
xxi. ....	38	— 26 .....	55
xxxviii. ....	31	ix. 24 .....	42
xliv. 28 .....	36	— 25 .....	43
li. 9 .....	13	xi. 3 .....	47
liv. 7 .....	54	— 4 .....	49
		— 7, 8, 9 .....	52
		— 20 .....	54
		— 31 .....	56
		— 31, 32, 33, 40 .....	55
		xix. 18, 19 .....	56
		Amos.	
		i. 5 .....	30

<b>Luke.</b>		<b>Ephesians.</b>	
xiv. 33.....	52	ii. 2 .....	21
xvii. 26, 27.....	7	<b>Philippians.</b>	
<b>John.</b>		iii. 13, 14 .....	25
i. 1, 30, 33.....	1	<b>Colossians.</b>	
viii. 58 .....	1	ii. 9 .....	1
x. 17 .....	1	<b>Titus.</b>	
xx. 22 .....	2	i. 2 .....	6
<b>Acts.</b>		<b>Hebrews.</b>	
ii. 2 .....	2	xi. 8 .....	11
xvi. 17 .....	52	<b>1 Peter.</b>	
<b>Romans.</b>		ii. 4 .....	6
vii. 24 .....	3	<b>Revelation.</b>	
viii. 7 .....	5	xii. 3 .....	54
<b>1 Corinthians.</b>		xiii. 8 .....	6
ix. 24—26.....	25	xvii. 10 .....	58, 60
xv. ....	47		
<b>Galatians.</b>			
iii. 17 .....	17		

LONDON:

PRINTED BY G. J. PALMER, SAVOY STREET, STRAND.







